HINDU NOBILITY UNDER SHAHJAHAN

(59)

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PREFACE

The study of nobility had been initiated more than two decades ago by such eminent historians as S.B.P. Nigam, M. Athar Ali and many other researchers. Since then many researches have appeared on many aspects concerning it. The present research work comes in the same wake focussing its attention on the Hindu Nobility under Shahjahan. Needless to mention that it was the Hindu element in the Mughal imperialism which strengthened and enlarged its broad-fabric.

Shahjahan himself like his father was born of a Hindu mother. Apart from the family traditions the pressing needs of the Empire had virtually forced him to fall back upon unstinted support of the Hindu Nobility. This is why the Hindu nobility thrived under him and his reign flourished.

The study of the Hindu nobility under Shahjahan seemed to be necessary to examine the complex nature of the ruling class which comprised besides the Emperor and his court, the segments of different racial groups which in one way or the other were responsible for the execution of the Royal policies and orders.

The Hindus formed a small but an influential group in the ranks of the Mughal nobility. They served the empire on many difficult occasions and in turn, enjoyed the returns in the shape of mansab, gift, jagir and title etc. In this thesis an attempt has been made to examine all the aspects of the Hindu nobility under the grand Mughal emperor Shahjahan whose reign constituted an epoch in itself.

I am indebted to late Prof. B.P. Saksena who was kind enough to indicate the outline of the thesis and offered me encouragement in undertaking this rather difficult task. In fact my indebtedness to him is greater than I can specifically recount in this short Preface. Unmindful of his failing health he undertook the ~~gi~~gigantic task of translating into English the Badshahnama of Lahori which he could accomplish only partially as the cruel hands of destiny snatched him away. The complete translation of the first volume, comprising more than a thousand typed pages, was very kindly made available to me by Prof. Radhey Shyam. I depended a lot on this translation.

I owe a debt of my gratitude to Prof. Radhey Shyam who not only supervised the work, but also took great pains to examine it to the minutest detail and offered valuable suggestions Without his sustained guidance the work might not have been completed.

My sincere thanks are also due to Dr. I.H. Ansari and his elder brother who very kindly translated for me Amal-i-Salih, and other Persian works. I am also thankful to Miss Abida Syed who translated Umara-i-Hunood and assisted me in laying hands on some of other important works. The staff of the University Library who extended their full cooperation to me also deserve thanks. Besides, I am thankful to Shri L.C. Gupta who has typed the thesis so diligently and carefully.

Panna Lal Vishwakarma

10th May, 1988

Panna Lal Vishwakarma

The abbreviations used are :

1. App - The Apparatus of Empire by Athar Ali
2. B.M. - British Museum
3. Bib. Ind. - Bibliotheca Indica
4. E and D - Elliot and Dowson
5. F.A. - First Appointment
6. H. - Hindu
7. Hyd. - Hyderabad Records
8. I.O.L. - India Office Library, Catalogue of Persian MSS.
9. M.D.P. - Munshi Devi Prasad: Shahjahan-nama
10. Maasir - Maasir-ul-Umara
11. R. - Rajput
12. S.D.S. - Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign
13. V.S. - Vikram Samvat

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Composition of the Mughal Nobility

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

COMPOSITION OF THE MUGHAL NOBILITY

The Mughal nobility, since the foundation of the Empire was composed of diverse elements. But initially it did not function satisfactorily in the absence of definite organizational rules. There was also no emotional integration among the various groups comprising it. It looked like a loose group of different segments serving a common master without any broad-based organisational set up. But slowly, as by force of circumstances new segments crept in, the composition of nobility began to be broad-based and a definite organisational set up emerged. This occurred during the reign of Akbar and continued with little changes under his successors, especially under Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

The character of the nobility under Babur and Humayun was heterogenous.[1] Babur mentions two groups of nobles in his Memoirs - the Turks and the Hinds.[2] His nobles were called 'Begs' but after the battle of Panipat (21st April, 1526) they were called 'Amirs'. The heterogenous character of his army served as a model for his successors who went on to recruit their troops from different groups. Babur's army consisted of the Uzbeks, Mughals (Mangols), Turks, Persians, Afghans and Indians.[1] The reign of Humayun was the troubled one and one of the causes of his troubles has been diagnosed as the inherent weaknesses of the Mughal nobility under him. He could not inspire confidence into the ranks of his nobility which in its turn completely failed to deliver the goods for him. The selfish and personal interests of a section of the nobles and the intrigues of the Mirzas (Muhammad Zaman, and Muhammad Sultan) and of his brothers Mirza Kamran, Askari and Hindal led to the formation of groups or parties in the nobility.[2] They troubled him with rebellions. Ultimately the nobility completely deserted him, many of them joining Kamran after Humayun was defeated at Bilgram ~~or~~(Kannauj) (May 1540). When Humayun returned from Persia and conquered Kabul, Qandhar and finally the lost Empire of Hindustan, his nobility was dominated by Persians.

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[1] P.K. Abrol, Role Of The Nobility Under Babar And Humayun, Page 1.

[2] Babarnama, Vol. II, pp. 627-28, 637

During the long and brilliant era of Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.) a thorough reorganization of the nobility occurred with the introduction of the Mansabdari System.[3] Initially his nobility was dominated by the Persians when Bairam Khan had been the Vakil-i Mutalaq and regent (1556 - 60). But after his fall

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1. S.R. Sharma, Mughal Empire In India, Page 44
   R.P. Tripathi, Rise And Fall of The Mughal Empire, Page 65
2. P.K. Abrol, Role Of the Nobility under Babar And Humayun, Page 193
3. In the words of Ibn Hasan, "Akbar's reign is a period of evolution and development of all the institutions which can be termed Mughal." Central Structure of Mughal Empire, Page 124

the Turanis consolidated their position for some time.[1] In the early years of his reign Akbar had witnessed many rebellions. Some of these were raised by Iranis while the others by Turanis. This compelled Akbar to introduce a new element into his nobility which could be personally more loyal to him and could also counter the obstinacy and haughtiness of the foreign nobles.[2] Akbar was a shrewd Emperor who visualised the utmost success only if he could win the support and services of the Hindus as the new element. Akbar knew that, as Dr. Ishwari Prasad has written, "There could be no Indian Empire without the Rajputs, no social or political synthesis without their intelligent and active cooperation."[3]

Thus for the first time Hindus were accommodated into the ranks of the Mughal nobility on a large scale. Now the nobility under Akbar consisted of Iranis, Turanis, Ugbegs, Afghans, other Muslims, Rajputs and other Hindus. They were assigned mansab which determined their ranks, salary and contingent of troops required from them.[4] Abul Fazl furnishes

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1. 'The fall of Bairam was followed by an all-embracing Sunni reaction and revival of Chaghtai traditions,' M.L. Roy Choudhury, The State And Religion in Mughal India, Page 95
2. Akbar wanted to use them as a counterpoise against his self-seeking Mughal, Uzbeg, Persian, and Afghan nobles and officials' - A.L. Srivastava, The Mughal Empire, Page 16
3. Ishwari Prasad, The Mughal Empire, Page 210
4. As William Irvine writes "The object of the mansabdari system was to settle precedence and fix gradation of pay; it did not necessarily imply the exercise of any particular office and meant nothing beyond the fact that the holder was in the employment of the state, and bound in return to yield certain services when called upon." The Army Of The Indian Moghuls: Its Organization and Administration, Page 4

its details in his 'Ain-i Akbari, "For this cause did His Majesty establish the ranks of the Mansabdars from the Dahbashi (Commander of Ten) to the Dah Hazari (Commander of Ten Thousand), limiting, however, all commands above Five Thousand to his august sons."[1] Though Abul Fazl mentions 66 grades of mansab, but actually only thirty three have been enumerated by him in the Ain-i-Akbari. The mansab was granted by the Emperor and promotions also depended upon him though sometimes the excellent bravery of some petty mansabdars might evoke recommendation of the superior mansabdar for promotion.[2] The number of contingents, beasts of burden etc. depended on the mansab and accordingly cash or Jagir (Fief) was fixed for maintenance. Abul Fazl has written in this connection, "The monthly grants made to the Mansabdars vary according to the condition of their contingents." He refers to three classes of mansabdars. 'An officer whose contingent comes up to his mansab, is put into the first class of his rank; if his contingent is one half and upwards of the fixed number, he is put into the second class; the third class contains those contingents which are still less.'[3] There were 1388 commanders from 150 to 10 while the number of higher mansabdars from 5000 to 200 was 412 in the 40th year of Akbar's reign (1595 A.D.).[4]

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[1] Abul Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari, Trans. by H. Blochmann, Page 248

[2] M. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page xvi

[3] Abul Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari, trans. by H. Blochmann, Page 248

[4] Ibid, pp. 604-5

From the last years of Akbar the dual mansab originated. These were known as Zat and Sawar.[1] It is now almost established that the first designated the status of the mansabdar in the hierarchy while the second figure determined the actual number of contingents, under the command of mansabdars. During Jahangir's reign, more persons were awarded dual 'mansab' so thay it became a general rule.

It is significant that only 18 of the said 33 categories of mansabs were of the ranks of 500 and above. The rest fifteen were below 500 to 10. Abul Fazl has given the names of mansabdars whose rank was 200 and above while he simply gives the number of mansabdars of each category down to 10.[2]

Badshahnama of Lahori which gives the information about the mansabdars during the twenty years of Shahjahan's reign from the beginning sticks to 500 as minimum. The number of categories of mansabdars of the rank of 500 Zat and above, as enumerated in the Badshahnama of Lahori is also 18. But the numerical strength of each category swelled considerably as is clear from the following table:[3]

Category	Mansab during Akbar as in 1595 A.D.	Mansab during Shahjahan as in 1647 A.D.
1.	10000	20000
2.	8000	15000
3.	7000	12000
4.	5000	9000

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1. See Abdul Aziz, The Mansabdari System And The Mughul Army; Page 70; M. Athar Ali. Apparatus of the Empire, Page xii
2. Abul Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari, Page 249
3. Abul Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari, pp. 249-50

Category	Mansab during Akbar as in 1595 A.D.	Mansab during Shahjahan as in 1647 A.D.
5.	4500	7000
6.	4000	6000
7.	3500	5000
8.	3000	4000
9.	2500	3000
10.	2000	2500
11.	1500	2000
12.	1250	1500
13.	1000	1000
14.	900	900
15.	800	800
16.	700	700
17.	600	600
18.	500	500

During the reign of Akbar mansab above 5000 was generally assigned to the princes of blood. Akbar's three sons had commands from seven to ten thousand.[1] The mansab of Shahzada Sultan Salim, Shahzada Sultan Murad, and Shahzada Sultan Daniyal was 10000, 8000 and 7000 respectively. But towards the close of his reign Akbar appointed Raja Man Singh to the rank of 7000 Zat/6000 Sawar. Raja Man Singh was related to the Mughal royal family through marriage of his paternal aunt with Akbar. Hence he was treated on equal footing with a prince. I.H. Qureshi holds the opinion that, "Commands higher than five thousand came to be conferred in Akbar's time upon others than the sons of the Emperor."[2] But Raja Man Singh was an exception.

During the reign of Jahangir the number of mansabdars holding the rank of 500 and above, as given by De Laet was

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1. I.H. Qureshi: The Administration of The Mughul Empire, Page 102
2. Ibid, Page 103

439.[1] The total number of mansabdars from 5000 to 10 was 2064. The upper limit of the mansab was 12000/10000 in Akbar's reign.[2] This shot up to 40000 during Jahangir's reign. Shahzada Parviz enjoyed the mansab of 40000/30000. Jahangir has written in his Memoirs, "I promoted my fortunate son Shah Parviz to the high mansab of 40000 and 30000 horse.[3] De Laet's list of mansabdars deals with the year 1605 A.D. A prominent authority of the period 1609-11 A.D., during which he was at Agra, is William Hawkins. He gives the number of mansabdars as three thousand. But his description of ranks is very faulty. For example he thinks the King, his mother, Sultan Parviz and Khan-i-Azam as enjoying the mansab of 12000.[4] The three entries out of four as given above are wrong. The Emperor was never included in the mansabdars' list. No lady was ever assigned a mansab. Khan-i-Azam never rose higher than 7000.

Under Shahjahan much higher mansabs were awarded. Shahjahan himself had been given the rank of 30000 when he was a prince, by his father.[5] According to the Badshahnama of Lahori the mansab of 20000, 15000 and 12000 were assigned to Dara Shikoh, Shah Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad Bakhsh

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1. Abul Fazl: Ain-i-Akbari; pp. 604-5
2. Abdul Aziz; The Mansabdari System And The Mughal Army, Page 106, Badauni, II, Page 342, Abul Fazl, Akbar Nama, pp. 649-50
3. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, Vol. II, Page 259
4. Hawkins, see Abdul Aziz op cit, Page 119
5. I.H. Qureshi: The Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 103

respectively. Shuja and Aurangzeb both were assigned equal mansab of 15000.[1] An 'Amir' could reach upto 9000 only. Only one 'Amir' enjoyed this mansab. He was Yaminud-Daula Asaf Khan Khan Khanan who was given the mansab of 9000/9000 (2 - 3 h.). The two mansabdars enjoying the rank of 7000/7000 (2 - 3 h.) as mentioned by Badshahnama (Lahori) were Mahabat Khan Khan Khanan and Khan Jahan Lodi. But the ranks above 5000 were bestowed only in exceptional cases. Every additional mansab meant a higher salary, and larger Jagirs assigned in lieu thereof. Most mansab holders rose very slowly, mansab enhancements being few and far between. Only the nobles who mattered got promotions too often. However, a few rose rapidly.[2] It is clear from the account of Khafi Khan[3] who gives some details of the time of the war of succession among the sons of Shahjahan. At that time the Empire had no one with the rank of seven thousand, there were six mansabdars with the rank of six thousand, fifteen with five thousand, fourteen with four thousand, one with three thousand and five hundred, forty seven with three thousand, twenty with fifteen hundred and fifty nine with one thousand. It seems that the ranks above five thousand were bestowed only in exceptional circumstances. Not more than four persons had ranks of seven

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1. I.H. Qureshi: The Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 103
2. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page xviii
3. Khafi Khan, I, Page 759, I.H. Qureshi: The Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 104

thousand in the entire reign of Shahjahan. Ofcourse Khafi Khan does not include the princes.[1]

Under Shahjahan still higher ranks were given to the princes during the last decade of his reign. In the reign of Shahjahan the mansabs rose as high as the ranks of (sixty thousand) 60000. Dara Shikoh had a mansab of 60000 with a salary of 40,00,00000 (forty crore dams); Shah Shuja and Aurangzeb each had salaries of twenty four crore dams; Murad Bakhsh had a salary of twelve crore dams. It was also laid down in this reign that all the mansabdars having the ranks of 60000 down to 6000 shall be of the first class.[2]

Though it is generally held that Shahjahan continued to follow the set up laid by Akbar, but during the reign of Jahangir the whole administration had been thrown out of gear. The confusion and chaos resulted in the weakness of the Empire. Hence Shahjahan had to resort to some measures to tighten the administration. Though contemporary chronicles do not describe the reforms particularly, but the scores of scattered references furnish ample proof of such reforms. The economy measure was one important step. There was reduction in Zat rank salaries which was reduced to 8800 dams p.a. quite early in the reign and again to 8000 dams by 1048 A.H.[3] During the

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1. I.H. Qureshi, The Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 104
2. I.H. Qureshi, The Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 103
3. Abdul Aziz: op cit. pp. 78, 98

first decade Shahjahan set out to fill his treasury by enlarging the khalisa. According to Qazvini he inherited a nearly depleted treasury and a vastly reduced khalisa territory. He, therefore, restricted Zat enhancements so that claims to Jagirs could be restricted. The net Zat mansab increase in the first decade was only 100 while Sawar mansabs increased by 90385. In the second decade the Zat mansabs increased by 28400 while Sawar mansab went up by 86880. The primacy of Sawar enhancement was still maintained. But in the third decade there were net Zat enhancements of 56300 as against 41760 Sawars in the second decade.[1]

During Shahjahan's reign many changes were made in the mansabdari system.[2] One of the important changes was concerning maintenance of contingents by the mansabdars. A commander of 5000 was not necessarily at the head of a contingent of 5000 horsemen. Actually nobody maintained the requisite number. The Badshahnama of Lahori mentions 115 commanders of 500 under Shahjahan out of which only six had the required quota of full 500, while the last had only 50 troopers.[3] The total of Sawar mansabs held in the 20th Regnal year of Shahjahan (1646-7) was 7,40,000. Calculating on the basis of the 'One-fourth-rule'

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1. Athar Ali, Apparatus of the Empire, Page xvi
2. Athar Ali 'When Shahjahan came to the throne, he apparently reorganised the whole mansabdari system on a new basis.' The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, Page 54
3. Abul Fazl: Ain-i-Akbari, Page 251

of obligation, the cavalary should have numbered 1,85,000.[1] A trooper having two horses was called duaspa while the holder of three horses was called sihaspa. But during Shahjahan's reign only senior mansabdars of some ranks are designated as duaspa - sihaspa (2 - 3 h.). It was a rare distinction given to select mansabdars. Mansabdars enjoyed Jagirs or cash salary commensurate with their mansab. Thus the mansabdars were paid in two ways, naqdi (or a cash salary) or in the form of an assignment of revenue corresponding to the salary, calculated in terms of money.[2] Neither mansab was hereditary nor Jagir. The case was different with Watan-Jagirs of Hindu Rajas who were mansabdars as well. But here too, as G.D. Sharma writes, "Except for the capital town and its adjacent territories, it was at the discretion of the Mughal Emperor to assign to them a part or the whole of their ancestor's land."[3] Sometimes some consideration was shown for the sons or heirs of a mansabdar by granting him a suitable mansab; but this was not a general rule and pertained always in the lower rungs. If a mansabdar died his sons or heirs had to struggle in life and by dint of sheer merit only they could gain some status and rise higher. The law of escheat made things more difficult. Due to extravagance of the nobles and their other compulsions and responsibilities, they quite often were in arrears in payment of dues.[4]

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, II, Page 715, Also see M. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page xiii
2. I.H. Qureshi, Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 106 Abdul Aziz, Mansabdari System And The Mughal Army, pp. 84-85, 98-99, 134-141
3. G.D. Sharma, Rajput Polity, Page 28
4. I.H. Qureshi, Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 109

They took advances and loans from the Government on some occasions. So, when a mansabdar died his entire property was seized by the State and only a nominal, generally one fourth, was left for the heirs of the deceased. This on the one hand worked as a disincentive for saving on the part of mansabdars while on the other hand wreaked havoc on the wards of the deceased. As Bernier describes, "The courtiers are often not even descendants of Omrahs, because, the King being heir of all their possession, no family can long maintain its distinction but, after the Omrah's death, is soon extinguished, and the sons, or at least the grandsons reduced generally, we might almost say, to beggary, and compelled to enlist as mere troopers in the cavalry of some Omrah."[1] The quantum of troops maintained by mansabdars depended on the place of posting during the reign of Shahjahan. It varied from one-third to one-fifth. The volume II of Badshahnama, as quoted in Ain by Blochmann gives the following description in this regard:[2]

"The following law was made during the present reign (Shahjahan). If a mansabdar holds a Jagir in the same suba, in which he holds his mansab, he has to muster one-third of the force indicated by his rank. Accordingly a Si Hazari-Yi Zat Sih-hazar Sawar (a commander of 3000 personal rank;

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1. Bernier, Travels In The Moghul Empire, pp. 211-212, I.H. Qureshi, Page 150
2. Abul Fazl: Ain-i-Akbari, pp. 254-55, Abdul Aziz, The Mansabdari System And The Mughul Army, pp. 80-81, M. Athar Ali: The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, pp. 54-55

contingent 3000 cavalry), has to muster (bring to the brand) 1000 cavalry. But if he holds an appointment in another suba, he has only to muster a fourth part. Accordingly a Chaharhazari Chaharhazar Sawar (a commander of 4000; contingent 4000) has only to muster 1000 cavalry. At the time the Imperial army was ordered to take Balkh and Samarqand (1055), His Majesty, on account of the distance of these countries, gave the order that as long as the expedition should last each mansabdar should only muster one-fifth. Accordingly a Panjhazari Panjhazar Sawar (a commander of 5000, contingent 5000) mustered only 1000; viz 300 sihaspa troopers, 600 du-aspa troopers, 100 Yak-aspa troopers (i.e. 1000 men with 2200 horses), provided the income of his Jagir was fixed at 12 months; or 250 Sihaspa troopers, 500 du-aspa troopers, and 250 Yak-aspa troopers (i.e., 1000 men with 2000 horses), provided the income of his Jagir was fixed at 11 months; or 800 du-aspa troopers, and 200 Yak aspa troopers (i.e., 1000 men and 1800 horses), if the income of his Jagir was fixed at 10 months; or 600 du-aspa troopers and 400 Yak-aspa, if at 9 months; or 450 du-aspa and 550 yak-aspa troopers if at 8 months; or 250 du-aspa and 750 yak-aspa troopers, if at 7 months; or 100 du-aspa and 900 yak-aspa troopers, if at 6 months; or 1000 yak-aspa, if at 5 months."

"But if the troopers to a mansab had all been fixed as si-aspa du-aspa (in other words, if the commander was not a Panj hazari, panj hazar sawar, but a Panj hazari Panj hazar sawar-i du-aspa si-aspa) he musters, as his proportion of du-aspa and sih-aspa troopers, double the number which he would have to muster, if his mansab had been as in the preceding. Accordingly, a Panj hazari panj hazar tamam du-aspa si-aspa (a commander of 5000; contingent only du-aspa and si-aspa) would muster 600 troopers with three horses, 1200 troopers with two horses, and 200 troopers with one horse each (i.e., 2000 men with 4400 horses), provided the income of his Jagir be fixed at 12 months and so on."

From the foregoing account of Badshahnama[1] it is clear that one-fourth of that number of troopers, which is indicated by the title of a Mansabdar, was the average strength of the contingents at the time of Shahjahan. As the restriction concerning the number of months for which the Mansabdars drew their income is not mentioned in Badshahnama it seems the difference in strength of the contingents mentioned after the name of each grandee depended on the value of their Jagirs. The Badshahnama says that Shahjahan's mansabdars numbered eight thousand.[2] The number of Ahadis was 7000. An 'Ahadi' was also a trooper but not appointed to a mansab. He served directly under the Emperor. The number of mansabdars during the reign of Shahjahan was quite high, if we consider it in the light of Akbar's mansabadars which were about 1600. The

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, II, Page 506, Also see Abul Fazl, Ain-I Akbari, pp. 254-255
2. Abul Fazl: Ain-i-Akbari, Page 254

number of Ahadis was also lesser than that of Shahjahan's reign. The total strength of the army of Shahjahan stood at 2,00,000 (two lacs) cavalry and 40,000 (forty thousand) infantry. The cavalry of 2,00,000 included 8,000 mansabdars, 7000 mounted Ahadi and mounted Barqandaz. The rest 1,85,000 cavalry consisted of the contingents of the princes, the chief grandees, and the other mansabdars. The 40,000 infantry included fort, musketeers, artillary and rocket bearers; 10,000 of them accompanied the Emperor and the rest 30,000 served in the Subahs and forts.[1]

For the period of Shahjahan there are two types of contemporary chroniclers - official and non-official. The most prominent official chronicler of Shahjahan was Abdul Hamid Lahori who wrote narratives of events upto the twentieth year of the reign. He has given complete list of mansabdars for these twenty years, at the end of the decade concerned in his book of two volumes. For the third decade Waris and Muhammad Salih Kambu are the main sources, but they are not as accurate as Lahori. Many errors and discrepancies occur in their narratives.[2]

The Badshahnama of Qazvini is also valuable for the first ten years of Shahjahan's reign. Though it generally follows the narratives of Lahori, in some matters it is more valuable. For example about Deccanis and deaths/demotions

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1. Ain-i-Akbari, Page 254, Badshahnama, Lahori II, Page 715, Abdul Aziz, pp. 227-28
2. M. Athar Ali also points out this - Apparatus Of The Empire, Page xii

Qazvini furnishes more details than Lahori who most often omits Deccanis as they defected later on in the reign. In matters of appointments and promotions/demotions also there are certain omissions in Lahori's and Waris' narratives.[1] Waris gives precise number of ranks (mansab) awarded in promotions, while Lahori simply writes, at least in some cases, the higher mansab awarded without writing the previous one or the figure increased by.

Salih's list contains the total information about the mansab of 'Amirs' for the entire period of the reign. He mentions the highest figure which a particular mansabdar rose to. But his list faulty at places because he does not indicate the 'Amirs' who died. Even those 'Amirs' who died quite early in the reign are counted in the list given after the narrative of the entire reign of thirty years (1628-58 A.D.). But in the course of his narratives he does mention the mansabdars who died and hence M. Athar Ali's conclusion that Salih means all the mansabdars shown in the list as alive in 1658 A.D. is wrong. What Salih wanted was to show, at one place, the of mansabdars who served during the reign of Shahjahan. M. Athar Ali's contention that Salih has shown grandees like Mahabat Khan, Khan-i Jahan Lodi, Khan-i-Azam Bahadur Abdullah Khan Feroz Jung and Raja Gaj Singh as alive in 1658 A.D. is nothing but total misreading of the facts mentioned in the book, apart from the list.[1] Salih has infact followed the account of Lahori's Badshahnama for the first and second decades.

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[1] Also see M. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page xiv

The non-official chronicles also throw valuable light on the period. They have mentioned, here and there, some appointments and mansabs as well. But their information was not always based on facts. Hence they are not very accurate at places. However Bernier, Tavernier, Manucci etc., belonging to this category are not without their places of importance as chroniclers and add to many events of the reign, especially concerning court, War of Succession etc., not mentioned from that angle, by others.

For Hindu Nobility during the reign of Shahjahan I have taken into account the above mentioned chronicles before arriving at any conclusion. The ranks, titles, postings, promotions, demotions, the role of mansabdars in various capacities and various other aspects involving Hindu mansabdars have been based on these authentic sources and co-related with other contemporary and later sources. The year-wise award and promotions/demotions and postings have been described in Chapter III and shown on a comprehensive table at the end of Chapters as Appendix (A).

In this connection it is necessary to mention that there occurs a problem of determination of the exact regnal year since Qazvini gives the regnal years by the solar calendar while Lahori and Waris follow Hijari calendar. Qazvini begins each year with Nauroz while Lahori and Waris begin with Jumada II. This involves a difference of six months. Athar Ali has (in 'Apparatus Of The Empire') followed the Hijari year beginning with the first day of Moharram (see page xv). But I have followed the Hijari year beginning with Jumada II, following strictly Lahori's Badshahnama. The same has also been followed by Munshi Devi Prasad in Shahjahan-nama.

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[1] M. Athar Ali: 'Apparatus of the Empire', Page xii, footnote 15

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CHAPTER-II

Comparative position, composition and strength of Hindu Nobility

(1628-58 A.D.)

CHAPTER II

COMPARATIVE POSITION, COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH OF HINDU NOBILITY

(1628-58 A.D.)

H. Blochmann thinks that during Akbar's reign mansabs under 200 and at Shahjahan's time, mansabs under 500, did not entitle the holder to the title of 'Amir'.[1] He bases his argument on the fact that Abul Fazl only gives names upto commanders of 200 and the Badshahnama of Lahori upto 500. But the conclusion of Blochmann that during Akbar's reign mansabdars of 200 at the minimum were called 'Amir' may not be accepted when we find Nizamuddin Ahmad and Badauni furnishing the fact that only the holder of a rank not less than 500 was called 'Amir'. I.H. Qureshi also expresses the same opinion refuting the contention of Blochmann. To quote Qureshi "The majority have been misled by Blochmann's translation of the relevant portion of the Ain and have uncritically accepted his version which had led them to erroneous conclusions. Nizamuddin being the Bakhshi ought to know better and he furnishes a more definite evidence when he says, "let it be known that the title of 'Amir' is given to all such as hold mansabs from five hundred upwards."[2] Badauni also uses the word 'Amir' in its technical

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1. Abul Fazl: Ain-i-Akbari, Page 250
2. I.H. Qureshi, Administration Of The Mughul Empire. Page 94 Also see Abdul Aziz, The Mansabdari System And The Mughul Army, pp. 144-145

sense of a commander of at least five hundred. A passage of Badauni says, "It was settled that every Amir should commence as a commander of twenty .... and when, according to the rules, he had brought the horses of his twenty troopers to be branded, he was then to be made a commander of a hundred or more."[1] This hundred must have been the 'Sawār' rank which was given to the 'Amir' who obviously must have been holding a rank of not less than 500.[2]

The Sawar rank originated during Akbar's reign towards the close. In the beginning no such references are to be found. The mansabdars were given not only mansab but prominent of them were also given befitting titles. This signified the high status of the mansabdars though the high mansab itself pointed out the same thing. Additional honours further exalted their position. Almost invariably a mansabdar was given an individual title upon a high ranking appointment. According to Nizamuddin a mansabdar was styled 'Amir' on reaching the rank of 500; mansabdars reaching the rank of a thousand were considered to be sufficiently senior to be called 'Umra-i-Kibar' or great nobles.[3] The greatest of the 'Amirs' was called 'Amir-ul-Umara' (The Amir of the Amirs, principal Amir). It is clear from the Tabqat-i Akbari of Nizamuddin Ahmad that many mansabdars were called 'Amir-ul-Umara' simultaneously.[4]

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[1] I.H. Qureshi, Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 93
[2] Abdul Aziz thinks Badauni has used the term 'Amir' for and rank-holder. The Mansabdari System And The Mughul Army, Page 149
[3] Abul Fazl: Ain-i-Akbari, Page 250
[4] Ibid, Page 250, I.H. Qureshi, Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 105

I.H. Qureshi thinks Khan-i-Khanan as the highest title which was not held by more than one person at one time. But Tuzuk-i Jahangiri says that there was no title higher than that of the 'Amir-ul-Umara' for a servant of the crown. It can safely be concluded that 'Amir-ul-Umara' was the highest title under Jahangir and also under Shahjahan because in the latter case, Badshahnama uses it only for the senior most living mansabdar, Ali Mardan Khan.[1] Manucci and Bernier apply the term 'Umara' (Amir) to rank holders from hazari upwards.[2] The Badshahnama has also classified the list after the end of Vol. I into three categories. (1) Nuinan or Umara-i-Azam (2) Umara and (3) Mansabdars. It seems, on the basis of above facts, that the term 'Umara' really applied to rank holders of 1000 and above during the reign of Shahjahan. Abdul Aziz also expresses the same view.[3]

Those Hindu nobles who were also ruling chiefs were conferred titles such as Maharaja, Rana, Raja, Rao etc. "However, title of 'Raja' could also be granted to any high Hindu official (e.g. Todal Mal in Akbar's reign) who had no pretensions of being a ruling chief."[4]

In addition to high mansab and titles certain other distinctions were permissible for high mansabdars. Some of

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1. Abul Fazl: Ain-i-Akbari, Page 250
2. Manucci, Storia Do Mogor, II, pp. 372-74, 377; Bernier, pp. 212-13
3. Abdul Aziz: The Mansabdari System And The Mughul Army, Page 146
4. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page xxiv

them were granted permission to carry certain standards and display some insignia like beating kettle-drums or playing the band in front of their houses. I.H. Qureshi points out the coveted honour of 'mahimaratib' which consisted of two balls of steel called the Kawkabah and a fish made of gold carried in front of the officer.[1] But all these titles, honours and insignias were merely decorative without carrying any special power with them. These standards followed the royal processions, increasing the grandeur of the Emperor rather than the officers concerned. In the words of I.H. Qureshi, "Any one who presumed to display any symbol of authority or dignity to which he was not entitled was sternly reprimanded and sometimes even publicly disgraced."[2]

CLOSE ASSOCIATION OF SHAHJAHAN WITH RAJPUTS BEFORE ACCESSION

Since his Princehood Shahjahan had been personally in close association with some prominent Rajput mansabdars. This association continued throughout his long reign of thirty years. In fact the last semblance of Mughal-Rajput conflict had ended with the signing of accord between Rana Amar Singh and Jahangir in 1614 A.D. and the latter grant of the mansab of 5000/5000 (Zat/Sawar) to Rana's son and successor Karan Singh in March 1615.[3] Incidentally the credit for closing this chapter of conflict between Chaghtai and Sisodia goes to Khurram who had been incharge of operations against the Rana. Thereafter, a new era of goodwill and cooperation between the Rajputs and Mughals dawned. Both sides benefitted from this understanding and from the imperial point of view it can be said that Khurram got the 'devoted friendship of a chosen body of men who stuck to him through thick and thin.[1] Rana Karan Singh became a life long friend of him and this had to make its bearing on the minds of other Rajput Rajas vis-a vis their relationship with the Emperor.

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[1] I.H. Qureshi, Administration Of The Mughul Empire, Page 105

[2] Ibid, Page 106

[3] G.H. Ojha, Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, Jild II, Page 513
Raghuvir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 91, Tod, Annals & Antiquities Of Rajasthan, I, pp. 288-289,
Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Page 340
Beni Prasad, History Of Jahangir, Page 246
B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 17

When Shahjahan rebelled against his father in 1623 A.D. Rana Karan bettered his relations with the former by giving him shelter in the palaces of Pichhola and by helping him flee to Deccan through Mandu.[2] The bond of friendship between the two was so strong that both exchanged the turban with each other. Though no contemporary historian has recorded this incident, but Rajasthani historians of modern period mention it. Gahlot asserts that the turban of Khurram is still kept in the museum at Udaipur. But Raghuvir Singh does not attach any political importance to this incident.[3] Rana Karan sent

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1. B.P. Saksena: History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 17
G.H. Ojha: Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, II, Page 513
Raghuvir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 91
G.N. Sharma: Mewar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 138-40
J.S. Gahlot also admits that this treaty was done respectfully, but it ended the independence of Mewar, See Rajputana Ka Itihas, Part I, Page 247
2. G.N. Sharma: Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Vol. I, Page 343
3. G.H. Ojha, Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, Jild II, Pp. 514-5
Shyamal Das, Vir Vinod, Jild II, pp. 270-3, 289
Raghuvir Singh, Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 91
J.S. Gahlot, Rajputana Ka Itihas, Part I, pp. 248-49

his younger brother Bhim Singh with troops to help Khurram. Bhim Singh helped a lot in his wars and died fighting Parviz on 16th October, 1624, Saturday (Sambat 1681 Kartik Sudi 15) on the bank of the river Ganges near Patna.[1] However no other Rajput Chief came forward to help the rebel as the Rajputs were devoted servants of the Emperor.[2]

When Shahjahan ascended the throne, he forgot about the incident in which Rajputs like Raja Gaj Singh of Marwar, Jai Singh of Amber, Rao Ratan Hada (Sarbuland Rai) of Bundi and Raja Sur Singh of Bikaner, and many others had figured, having fought against him during his rebelion against his father.[3] Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyat mentions that Shahjahan sent Lilavati, (daughter of Rao Sagat Singh) who was the daughter of Gaj Singh's uncle, hence his sister, to Gaj Singh for explaining everything to remove misunderstanding. Shahjahan sent såropa (siropao) and a ring for Gaj Singh. Maharaja Gas Singh gave her happy send-off after eight days and presented himself with his men into the service of the Emperor.[4] Without any prejudice against anybody Shahjahan retained Hindu nobles in his service and extended to them same patronage, rewards and promotions as to Iranis, Turanis, and other nobles.

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[1] TOD, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, I, Page 294
J.S. Gahlot: Rajputana Ka Itihas, Part I, Page 249
G.H. Ojha: Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, Jild II, Page 516

[2] Raghuvir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 91

[3] Raghuvir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 98, Ojha, Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, pp. 391-92. Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, Vol. II, pp. 32-33 mentions that Khurram wrote for help to Raja Gaj Singh, but the latter turned it down as he did not want to annoy the Emperor and also because he was admirer of Prince Parviz.

[4] Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyat, Jild I, pp. 161-62

Shahjahan proceeded from Junnar on 22nd Nov., 1627 A.D., on his way to Agra to ascend the throne, and reached Mewar on 1st Jan., 1628. Rana Karan waited on him at Gogunda and made arrangements for his safe travel through his state. Shahjahan confirmed Rana Karan to his former mansab of 5000/5000 and to the 'Watan' as usual. Rana Karan sent his brother Arjun Singh with him.[1] When Shahjahan reached Ajmer he was joined by many Rajput chiefs like Raja Jai Singh, Aniray and Raja Bharat Bundela.

He ascended the throne at Agra on 6th Feb., 1628 A.D., 18th Jumada-us Sani, 1037 A.H.[2]

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS OF NOBILITY UNDER SHAHJAHAN

The Mughal nobility during Shahjahan's reign was recruited from many groups of distinct racial and religious identities. Theoretically any body could be conferred upon a mansab by the Emperor but in practice there were certain groups which were assigned most of the mansabs. Athar Ali remarks very correctly. when he mentions "The Mughals were no believers in equality; and consideration of race played a considerable part in their system of recruitment."[3] (i) Normally the sons or heirs of

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1. Raghuvir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 98
   G.N. Sharma: Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Vol. I, Page 343
   Tuzuk-i Jahangiri, Part II, pp. 258-60
   Munshi Devi Prasad: Shahjahan-nama, Page 46
2. Elliot & Dowson, Vol. VII, Page 6
3. M. Athar Ali: Apparatus Of The Empire, Page xvii

the ex-mansabdars were favoured.[1] They were called Khanazads.,[2] (ii) The second category who could be considered for grant of mansab were those who held distinction and power in the land. This was the class of Zamindars or chiefs within the Empire. Many able persons of neighbouring states who opted for the Mughal service were also accommodated into the ranks of nobility. For example, there were some Marathas in the ranks of nobility of Shahjahan. The foreigners also were accommodated especially those coming from Iran and Central Asia. (iii) The third category was those of Rajput Chiefs who served the Empire as Mansabdars while in their respective states, they were Raja, Maharaja, Rana or Rao, of course, under the oveall suzerainty of the Emperor. The Rajputs, Zamindars, Marathas, etc. formed essentially one group i.e. Hindu from the religious point of view. But the dominant in this group of Hindus were the Rajputs who were considered military leaders of Hindus.

But the first and foremost place went to the Iranis, and Turanis, followed by Afghans and other Indian Muslims. In the words of Athar Ali, "Thus an Irani captain would generally have a better chance of rising to the position.[3] It were essentially the Muslims who held the places of pride

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1. M. Athar Ali: The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, Page 11
2. As Athar Ali quoting Bahar-i-Azam writes, "The term Khanazads, though meaning the offspring of slaves or slave officers was applied to all mansabdars who were the relations or descendants of mansabdars." The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, Page 11
3. M. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page xvii

in the Empire despite the religious toleration of the Emperor. From every point of view viz., political, administrative, economic, cultural etc., the Muslims held supremacy, though without undermining the definite place of importance attached to the Hindu nobles by the Emperor. The fact that during Shahjahan's reign the total number of Hindus did not exceed 20.9% of the total strength of nobility, explains two points, the first, that the total number of all Muslims far exceeded the Hindus and the second, that the Empire did not rest on the shoulders of Muslims alone. It is from the later point of view that the significance of Hindus assumed importance and the place of pride.[1]

The composite nature of Shahjahan's nobility emerges very vividly in the accounts of Chandrabhan Brahman, who was a contemporary chronicler: As quoted by Athar Ali, he wrote, "From different races Arabs, Persians, Turks, Tajeks, Kurds, Lars, Tatars, Russians, Abyssinians, Circassians, etc. and from the country of Rum (Turkey), Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Arabia, Persia, Gilan, Mazandran, Khurasan, Sistan, Trans-Oxiana, Khwarazm, the Qipchaq Steppes, Turkistan, Gharijstan, Kurdistab, various classes and groups of persons from every race and people have sought asylum in the Imperial Court, and various groups of Indian,s men possessed of knowledge and skill as well as men of sword, viz. Bukhari and Bhakkari,

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[1] Salih, Amal-i-Salih, Jild III (Urdu trans. by Nazir Hasan Zaidi), pp. 871-904; Also see table No. 2 of this thesis.

Saiyids of correct lineage, Shaikhzadas of noble ancestry, tribes (ulusat) of the Afghans such as Lodis, Rohilas, Khwaishgi, Yusufzai, etc. and clans of Rajputs, (styled) rana, raja, rao and rayan, such as Rathors, Sisodias, Kachhwahas, Haras, Gaurs, Chauhanas, Jhalas, Chandravats, Jadauns, Tonwars, Baghelas, Bais, Badgujar, Panwars, Bhadurias, Solankis, Bundelas, Shekhawats and all other people of India, such as the races of Ghakkars, Langahs, Khokars, Baluch and other races, men of the pen and men of the sword, holding the position of 7000 to 1000 and 1000 to 100, and 100 to ahadi, and Zamindars of the deserts and mountains, from the country of Karnatik , Bengal, Assam, Udaipur, Srinagar, Kamaun, Bandhu, Tibet, and Kishtwar, etc. in the Empire, whole classes and groups of them, have obtained the privilege of kissing the threshold of the Imperial Court."[1]

Nothing better than the foregoing account can be written about the composite nature of the nobility. It could simply be explained as unity in diversity. The almighty Mughal Empire could rest only on the shoulders of such a large group of nobles. Depending on narrow base could have been suicidal as the Empire saw in its later stages. It was Akbar who started broad-basing his nobility with the introduction of Rajputs in its ranks. It consolidated his position as the Emperor among the Hindus as well. The influx of the Rajputs

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1. M. Athar Ali: The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, Page 15

into the ranks of the Mughal nobility assumed great significance in view of the facts that (a) politically it led to the balancing of the powers of the foreign nobility, viz. Iranis and Turanis thereby making the Emperor less dependent on them and hence more safe from their rebellious designs and haughty nature. (b) Militarily it served the Empire well with Rajput contingents under the mansabdari system thereby enabling the Emperor to raise the size of his army to greater extent to win for him the whole of Hindustan, if not beyond. (c) Administratively it served the Empire with the inculcation of the sense of cooperation in the minds of Hindus. The latter eschewed rebellion and confrontation thereby enabling the Emperor introduce land reforms and other measures for the well-being of the people. (d) Emotionally it ended the hostility of the Hindus and the Muslims towards each other leading to cultural efflorescence. The broad basing of the nobility and the policy of religious toleration well served the Empire till the reign of Shahjahan. The feeling of superiority on the part of Muslims or inferiority on the part of Hindus evaporated when they worked together under the broad-based structure. These, to add many more, were the advantages which the Mughals derived from the close association of the Hindus. This is the main reason of the long enduring state of the Mughals otherwise their Empire could also have met the same fate as the Sultans of Delhi had witnessed for want of active association of the Hindus with them.

The Rajputs, the earlier rulers of India, after the discomfiture at the hands of the Turks in the thirteenth century, had always stood on their purpose to defeat and drive out the Muslim invaders. But after their defeats on several occasions they got convinced of the futility of the above attitude. Hence they now appreciated the noble gesture of the Mughals when Akbar made positive advances towards them. Barring a few states led by Mewar which also did the same thing but after a long period of struggle, till 1614 A.D., all other Rajput states were favourably disposed towards the Mughal Empire. Akbar entered into matrimonial alliances with Rajputs. He gave them respect as relatives, conferred high mansabs upon them, granted jagirs and appointed them to high posts. In lieu of their services to and acceptance of the suzerainty of the Empire, Akbar granted them complete freedom of administration within their respective states which was now called their 'Watan'. The proportion of the Hindus in the Imperial service during the reign of Akbar is well illustrated by the fact that in the 40th year of Akbar's reign (1595 A.D.) there were 57 Hindu (mainly Rajput) mansabdars out of the total of 415 as mentioned by Abul Fazl in the Ain-i Akbari.[1] The rank of these nobles varied from 200 to 5000. The percentage of Hindu mansabdars during Akbar (upto the 40th year) thus comes to 13.73, though the list of Abul Fazl is not quite accurate as it contained as well the names of those persons who had died. If we take into account the nobles of the rank of 500 and above only, we find 32 Hindus out of a total of 252, the percentage thus being 12.7.[1] On the basis of these data one can safely conclude, as H. Blochmann has also done, that 'there was a very fair sprinkling of Hindu Amirs, whereas there were very few Hindustani Musalmans in the higher ranks of the army and the civil service; most of the officers being foreigners, especially Persians and Afghans.[2] More or less the same situation continued during the reign of Jahangir, Hindus occupying the percentage of 13.4.[3]

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[1] Abul Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari, Page 606

Shahjahan always valued and counted upon the cooperation of Hindus especially Rajputs. Practically all the wars which were fought during his reign included contingents of Rajputs on the side of Mughals. The Rajputs served the Mughal Empire without fail. The Mewar also remained loyal. Rana Jagat Singh and after his death Rana Raj Singh did start rebuilding the battered walls of the fortress of Chittor, and it led to estrangement of relations with the Mughal Empire for some time. But on being sent a threat and later an army under Sadullah Khan, Rana Raj Singh abandoned the path of disobedience and

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1. M. Athar Ali; The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, Page 31 quotes wrong figures of 22 Hindus out of a total of 98. The correct figure of Hindus was 32 out of 252. Hence Athar Ali's percentage (22.5) is also wrong. It should be 12.7%, See Ain-i-Akbari, Page 606
2. The services of the Hindus were indispensable. In the words of Dr. Ishwari Prasad, "There could be no Indian Empire without the Rajputs," The Mughal Empire, Page 210
3. See Table No. 2 on page ...... of this thesis.

friendly relations were restored.[1] The incident could not take an ugly turn for the Emperor because all other Rajputs remained loyal to him. When Rana Raj Singh tried to reconstruct the battered fortress of Chittor,[2] the Emperor appointed Sadullah Khan, the wazir to proceed with 30000 troopers to demolish the fortifications, Shahjahan himself went to Ajmer through Amber alonwith Dara Shikoh. According to G.H. Ojha it was on 4th October 1654 that Shahjahan left Shahjahanabad for Ajmer to vist the shrine of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti. Rana Raj Singh did not think confrontation and battle as proper and 'begged forgiveness from the Emperor.'[3] Saadullah Khan demolished the new constructions and after living there for fifteen days came back to the Emperor.[4] Thus cordial relations were restored, atleast outwardly. Maasir states that Rana Raj Singh personally went to Dara Shikoh and represented his humility; but G.H. Ojha says that he sent his vakil. The terms of the understanding were that Rana agreed to send his son and heir to the Court and demolish the repairs. He begged

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp 264-265, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 763, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 35, 242, 573, Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 222, 225, 227; J.S. Gahlot; Rajputana Ka Itihas, I, pp. 250-51, G.N. Sharma: Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Part I, Page 345 Ellot & Dowson VII, Page 104, Raghubir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 111
2. Maasir-ul Umara, Vol. I, Page 763, Raghubir Singh op cit Page 111, J.S. Gahlot, op cit Page 251, G.N. Sharma, (Rajasthan Ka Itihas) Page 345, G.H. Ojha, Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, Vol. II, Page 532
3. J.S. Gahlot, Rajputana, Page 251; G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Vol. I, Page 345; G.H. Ojha, Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, Vol. II, pp. 532-33
4. Gopi Nath Sharma op cit, Page 345; Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahanama, Page 103, Gahlot op cit Page 251, Elliot & Dowson, VII, Page 104, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 763

that his country might not be devastated by the troops.[1]

The campaign which Sadullah Khan had undertaken had in its army many prominent Rajput Rajas. This shows that none of the Rajputs dared to side with Maharana, and perhaps this frightened Maharana to sue for forgiveness. Among others Aniruddh Gaur, Raja Jai Singh, Ratan Rathor, Mukund Singh Hara, Rai Singh Sisodia, Rai Singh Rathor, Rup Singh Rathor figured prominently.[2] As per terms of peace, Rana sent his heir apparent, a boy of six years with Munshi Chandrabhan, the trusted servant of Dara Shikoh, who had been sent there to emphasise upon Rana Raj Singh the need of complete obedience of the terms of peace.[3] Shahjahan reached Ajmer on 27th Oct., 1654 and Sadullah Khan also kissed the royal threshold (on 22nd November, 22nd Muharram) after completing task of destruction. Pur, Mandal and Badnor, besides some other parganas were taken into imperial control. The Emperor learning that the son of Rana was not named yet, he called him Subhag Singh (Saubhagya Singh). Maharana did not like this name, hence later the Maharana renamed him Sultan Singh. The Emperor also granted him a robe of honour, sarpech of pearls, studded

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[1] Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 763, G.H. Ojha, Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, II, pp. 532-533, G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Page 346 and Raghubir Singh op cit, Page 112 explicitly mention that inwardly Rana became antagonistic to Shahjahan and Dara Shikoh. Hence during the War of Succession he sided with Aurangzeb against Shahjahan and Dara Shikoh. as the former promised him to return the occupied areas.

[2] Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 264, 733, 763, Maasir-ul-Umara, Part II, I, pp. 35, 242, 573, Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 223, 225, 227

[3] G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, pp. 345-46, Raghubir Singh, Purva Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 111

Urbashi etc. and when he permitted the boy to go back to his home again favoured with an elephant and a horse.[1]

At the time of Shahjahan's accession the number of Hindus holding high positions was small. But it witnessed a rise during his reign. The successes of Shahjahan in the Deccan brought some Marathas into the fold of Mughal nobility. As Athar Ali writes, "a new phase in Maratha recruitment began in the early years of Shahjahan's reign.[2] However, Marathas could never hold that place of importance within the nobility which the Rajputs had. The reason was that Marathas were quite often not so submissive to the Mughals as the Rajputs, the latter being under more threat of the Mughals than the former. The prominent clans among the Rajputs who served the Empire under Shahjahan and enjoyed mansab of 500 and above were the following:-

Sisodia, Rathor, Kachhawaha, Hada, Gaur, Bundela, Bhuratiya, Chandravat, Bhadauriya, Jhala, Narokah, Solanki, Gwaliori, Chauhan, Badgujar, Narvari, Shaikhavat, Tunwar, Sonagara, Bhati, Jaisalmeri, etc. Other groups from among the Hindus who formed part of the Mughal nobility were many

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad: Shahjahan-nama, Page 265., Salih, op cit, Jild III, Pp. 644-46, G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, pp. 345-346, Elliot Vol. VII (Inayat Khan: Shahjahanama), Pages 103, 104, Rajprashasti, Sarg 6, Slok 11-21, Insha-i-Chandra Bhan, Patra 3-19, Raj Ratnakar, sarg 10, slok 10, G.N. Sharma; Mewar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 153-55, Vir Vinod, II, pp. 403-12, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 763

[2] M. Athar Ali, The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, Page 29

Zamindars, some of whom had earned the title of 'Raja' from the Emperor by dint of their merit. Besides, there were Deccanis mainly consisting of Jadun, Nimbalkar, Bhonsala etc. They were also called Marathas. The prominent Rajput states, now a part and parcel of the Mughal Empire were the following:

1. Sisodias of Mewar

Sisodias of Mewar entered into the Mughal alliance after a long period of protracted struggle beginning in 1527 A.D. Despite the defeat at Khanua in 1527 A.D. the Rana of Mewar remained independent until the conclusion of peace with the Mughals in 1614 A.D. In the words of Dr. R. P. Tripathi, "The rulers of Mewar strained every nerve and spared no pains humanly possible to keep the crimson banner of state independence flying."[1] By the time of Akbar all the Rajput chiefs with the only notable exception of Mewar had made their submission and joined the main stream of the Mughal Empire along with the preservance of their local administrations. Mewar had also been weakened[2] and Jahangir was bent upon completing the subjugation of Mewar. After many campaigners, the command was entrusted to Prince Khurram early in 1614 A.D. along with Khan-i Azam Aziz Kokah, the former assuming the supreme command.[3] Khurram's contingent included Sawai Raja Sur Singh Rathor of Jodhpur, Raja Kishan Singh Rathor of Kishangarh and many others.[1] Khurram reduced the Rana to great straits by devastations and severing of supplies.[2] Rana Amar Singh was forced to submit[3] and thus resulted the signing of the peace treaty[4] leading to the emergence of a new era in the relationship between the former arch enemies i.e. The Mughals and the Sisodias. The Rana ever after remained loyal to the Mughals until Raja Raj Singh rebelled in 1679 A.D. in the reign of Aurangzeb.

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[1] R.P. Tripathi, Rise And Fall Of The Mughal Empire, Page 378
[2] Edwards And Garrett, Mughal Rule In India, Page 41
[3] Beni Prasad, History of Jahangir, pp. 237-48, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, Pp. 15-17, Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas I, Page 339

It has earlier been related how Shahjahan befriended Sisodias during his rebellion and how the estranged relationship between him and Rana Raj Singh was later resolved with the revertion of the latter to the path of obedience in 1654 A.D. During the reign of Shahjahan Rana Karan Singh (died 1628 A.D.), Rana Jagat Singh (died 1652 A.D.) and Rana Raj Singh (1652-1680 A.D.) were the rulers of Mewar in the chronological order and they maintained cordial relationship atleast outwardly if not whole heartedly and in return enjoyed respectable position and mansab of 5000/5000.[5]

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1. J.S. Gahlot, Rajputana Ka Itihas, Vol. I, Page 246
2. S.R. Sharma, Mughal Rule In India, Page 224, Beni Prasad, History Of Jahangir, Page 240, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 16, Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, Vol. I, pp. 286-287, Tuzuk-i Jahangiri, I, Page 273 (trans. by Alexander Rogers)
3. Elliot And Dowson, History Of India As Told By Its Own Historians, Vol. VI, Page 339, Tuzuk-i Jahangir, I, Page 273
4. G.N. Sharma, Mewar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 138-140, J.S. Gahlot, Rajputana Ka Itihas, Part I, Page 247
5. Raghuvir Singh, Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, pp. 95-106
   G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, pp. 343-346
   Ram Vallabh Somani, History Of Mewar, pp. 256-257, 264, 272

Kachhawahas of Aamer

This royal house was the first to enter the Mughal alliance in Akbar's reign, when Raja Bharmal married his daughter with Akbar in 1562 A.D. Since then it had served the Empire. Raja Mansingh attained to esteemed positions in Akbar's reign. After the death of Mansingh in 1614 Raja Bhava Singh ruled from 1614-1621 and then the famous Raja of this house Jai Singh succeeded to the throne. Mirza Raja Jai Singh served Jahangir and, then Shahjahan and Aurangzeb till his death in the Mughal service in the Deccan in 1665 A.D. in Aurangzeb's reign. Thus the services of this house to the Mughal Empire were quite praisworthy.[1]

Bikaner And the Mughal Empire

It was Kalyan Mal who entered in alliance with Akbar. Thence Maharaja Rai Singh (1574-1612 A.D.), Maharaja Dalpat Singh (1612-13), and Maharaja Sur Singh (1613-1631) served the Empire in their turn and enjoyed mansab of higher grades. The next ruler of this house, Maharaja Karna Singh (1631-1669 A.D.) was the most famous from the point of view of its place of importance under the Mughal Empire. His son Anup Singh also served during Shahjahan as a mansabdar.[2]

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1. B.M. Diwakar: Rajasthan Ka Itihas, pp.287-289 Also see (unpublished) Thesis 'Mirza Raja Jai Singh' by C.B. Tripathi (Allahabad University Library). Raghuvir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 104, Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, II, Page 286
2. G.H. Ojha, Bikaner Rajya Ka Itihas, I, pp. 132-135, 161-162, 229-250, Umara-i Hunood, Page 250, Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, II, pp. 137-167

Bundi And The Mughal Empire

After a long-drawn struggle Rao Surjan had accepted the suzerainty of Akbar in 1569. Since then Rao Bhoj (1585-1607), Rao Ratan (1607-1621) and Rao Satrusal Hada (1621-1658) served the Empire in various ways. Rao Ratan Hada served Shahjahan in Burhanpur, Khandesh campaigns and also at Qandhar, Balkh, Badakhshan and ejoyed the mansab of 3000/3000.[1]

Kota And The Mughal Empire

Kota became a separate state from that of Bundi, under HridayNarayan during Akbar's reign. He served during the rebellion of Khurram. After him, Madho Singh (1624-1648) and then Rao Mukund Hada (1648-1658 A.D.) enjoyed mansabs of 3000/3000 and 3000/2000 respectively.[2]

Rathors Of Jodhpur

The state of Marwar also entered the Mughal alliance after initial confrontation during Rao Chandrasen's reign (died, 1581 A.D.). It was during 1565-1582 A.D. that the suzerainty of the Mughal Emperor had been accepted by the Rathor princes.[3] The famous Rajas of this House Maharaja Sur Singh (1595-1619 A.D.) and Maharaja Gaj Singh (died, 1638 A.D.)

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1. Gopi Nath Sharma: Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, pp. 415-16
Raghubir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 101
2. Maasir-ul-Umara Vol. II, I, pp. 1-3, Salih III, pp. 875, 876, M. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, pp. 304-5, Waris II, Page 199, G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan op cit, I, pp. 420-426, J.S. Gahlot: Kota Rajya Ka Itihas, pp. 37-48, 110-114, Raghubir Singh op cit, pp. 101-102, M.L. Sharma, Kota Rajya Ka Itihas, I, pp. 128-129
3. G.D. Sharma, Rajput Polity, Page 25

served as mansabdars under Jahangir. Maharaja Gaj Singh rendered valuable services to the Empire during the reign of Shahjahan. During the earlier reign he had held the mansab of 3000/2000 as is clear from the version of Jahangir himself, "As I knew him (Gaj Singh) to be capable and worthy of favour. I promoted him to the mansab of 3000 personal and 2000 hourse with a standard and the title of Raja, his younger brother to that of 500 personal and 250 horse, and gave him a jagir in his native country.[1] During the rebellion of Khurram Raja Gaj Singh was promoted to 5000/4000 by Jahangir and sent along with Prince Parviz to quell the rebellion. Jahangir also gave him Phalobi and Merta Parganas.[2] During the reign of Shahjahan Gaj Singh continued to enjoy the mansab of 5000/5000[3] and the position of eminence as he was also related to Shahjahan, the latter's mother, Jagat Gossaini, being daughter of Mota Raja Udai Singh, the earlier ruler of Marwar. Gaj Singh died in 1638 A.D.

Now ascended on the throne of Jodhpur the most famous 'Maharaja' of this dynasty. This was Maharaja Jaswant Singh[4] (1638-1678 A.D.) whose services to the Empire were so marvellous

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1. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, Vol. II, Page 190
2. G.H. Ojha, Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, pp. 391-92
3. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, English translation by Prof. B.P. Saksena, typed copy page No. 176, Also see the table as 'Appendix-A'.
4. Lahori, II, Page 105, Vir Vinod, II, Page 822, Reu, I, Page 210, G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Page 437, V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 80-81, N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay, Page 30

that it had no parallel in the contemporary history of Rajasthan. The most important campaign of the reign of Shahjahan was entrusted to him when all other nobles had expressed unwillingness. It was he who proceeded to meet the challenge of Aurangzeb and Murad Bakhsh at the battle field at Dharmat. This shows the utmost faith placed in him by the Emperor and Dara Shikoh. No doubt, he was promoted to 7000/7000 in 1658 A.D. and also granted the subahdari of Malwa.[1]

Gaurs (of DHANDHERA)

Shahjahan granted the mansab of 3000 and title of 'Raja' to Bithaldas and gave him Sarvad, Malapura, Sarsop, etc. in Rajasthan as jigir. Since then Gaurs assumed a place of importance vis-a-vis Mughals. In April 1631 the Qiledari of Ranathambhor was assigned to him. After his death Raja Aniruddh Gaur succeeded in Qiledari of Ranathambhor. In April 1633 Bithaldas had also served as fauzdar of Ajmer and in 1635 as subahdar of Ajmer for some time. In Feb. 1637 Dhandhera was given as 'Watan' to Bithaldas.[2]

The Mughals created new status also such as Kishangarh, Kota, Nagor.[3]

Strength

The trust which Shahjahan reposed in Hindus at the

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1. G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, pp. 433-439
   G.H. Ojha, Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, I, pp. 388-424
   V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 75-90
2. Raghubir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 102
3. Ibid, Page 106

most critical hour of his reign, the War of Succession (1658-59) bears ample proof of Emperor's liking for the Hindus and the latters' importance in the Empire. In the War of Succession they did not act as a composite group but fought from the side of different Princes employing them. They did not try to fish in the troubled waters. The Hindus did not participate in the War of Succession with any ulterior and personal motive other than to serve their masters. Though Hindus preferred Dara Shikoh but Shah Shuja and Aurangzeb were not without Hindu supporters. This is illustrated by the following table:[1]

TABLE NO. 1

Supporters of the contending Princes in the War of Succession, 1658-59.

Racial Groups (mansabdars of 1000 and above	Dara Shukoh	Aurangzeb	Shah Shuja	Murad Bakhsh
Iranis	23	27	1	1
Turanis	16	20	3	-
Afghans	1	23	1	1
Other Muslims	23	33	5	7
TOTAL MUSLIMS	63	103	10	9
Rajputs	22	9	-	2

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1. M. Athar Ali: The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, p. 96

Racial Groups (mansabdars of 1000 and above)	Dara Shukoh	Aurangzeb	Shah Shuja	Murad Bakhsh
Marathas	2	10	-	-
Other Hindus	-	2	-	-
TOTAL HINDUS	24	21	00	2
GRAND TOTAL	87	124	10	11

The chart above clarifies the indispensable position of Hindus who were won over not by liberal Dara Shukoh but also by Aurangzeb who had the backing of orthodox muslims and who pretended to take up arms to protect Islam.[1] In total 27.6%, 17%, %, and 18.2% Hindus manned the total strength of the mansabdars under Dara Shukoh, Aurangzeb, Shah Shuja, and Murad Bakhsh respectively with their contingents. In all, out of 232 mansabdars of the rank of 1000 and above, from the different sides, there were 47 Hindus which in terms of percentage stood at 20.3. It has already been related on the basis of Amal-i Salih that total percentage of Hindu mansabdars in the thirty years of Shahjahan's reign stood at 22.4.[2]

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[1] The complete list of Hindu nobles who took part in the War of Succession has been given at the end of fourth Chapter as per Table No. 4.

[2] This is not the cent percent accurate percentage, as Salih's list does not mean that all these nobles served at the same time. It includes the nobles who died during the reign. However, for an overview it is quotable.

They served the Empire in whatever capacity they were put in as commanders of forces, governors, faujdars etc. besides managing their respective watans and jagirs. The following table shows their relative strength during the three decades of Shahjahan's reign vis-a-vis his predecessors:-

TABLE NO. 2

From mansabdars of 500 to 5000 and above.

Year	Sources	Total mansab-dars	Hindus	Percentage of Hindu Mansabdars
1556-1595 A.D.	Abul Fazl: Ain-i-Akbari (trans. H. Blochmann) p. 606	252	32	12.7
1606-1627 A.D.	De Laet (Ain-i-Akbari) pp 604-605, Unpublished thesis of O.N. Upadhyay 'Hindu Nobility Under Akbar & Jahangir, pp. 453-58	439	59	13.4
1628-37 A.D.	Lahori, I, Eng. Translation by B.P. Saksena pp. 1000-1031, S.R. Sharma: Religious Policy of The Mughal Emperors, Page 99	419	76	18.1
1638-1647 A.D.	Lahori II, pp.719-752 Ain-i-Akbari, p. 606,	592	110	18.6

Year	Sources	Total mansabdars	Hindus	Percentage of Hindu Mansabdars
	(580+12 = 592), Note*			
1628-1658 A.D.	Mohd. Salih Kambu Jild III (Urdu tr. by Syed Nazir Hasad Zaidi), pp. 871-904	862	180	20.9

Note: If we take into account the percentage of Hindus from the rank of 1000 and above, we find from Salih's list that there were 437 'Amirs' of 1000 Zat and above out of which the Hindus were 98. Though Salih gives the figure of 97 out of 436, but it omits Rana Karana. If we add Rana Karana as well the correct figure comes to 98 out of 437. Thus the proportion of Hindus goes upto 22.4%.[1] According to S.R. Sharma in the 31st year there were 52 Hindus out of 241 whose rank was over 1000 to 7000. Thus the percentage comes to 21.5.[2]

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1. Athar Ali quotes correctly on page 31 but on pp. 23-24 he wrongly quotes Salih and hence gives wrong figures 'In Salih's list .... out of 437 nobles holding the rank of 1000 Zat and above, 82 (or 18.7 per cent) were Rajputs. Athar Ali, The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, pp. 23-24, 31
2. S.R. Sharma: The Religious Policy of The Mughal Emperors, Page 98

Note* S.R. Sharma mentions 97 Hindus out of 453 which is not acceptable in view of Ain-i-Akbari's version, See Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 99

TABLE NO. 3

The following table shows the relative strength of the Hindu nobles of the rank of 1000 and above, during the reign of Shahjahan (1628-58 A.D.)

At the end of	Total mansabdars	Number of Hindus	Percentage	Sources
10th year	189	35	18.5	Lahori I, pp. 999-1032, S.R. Sharma, p. 98
20th year	231	51	22.0	Lahori, II, pp.717-52, S.R. Sharma, p. 98
30th year	241	52	21.5	Badshahnama-i Mulakhas (as quoted by S.R. Sharma; Religious Policy, p.98
1628-58	437	98	22.4	Amal-i-Salih, cf. Athar Ali, The Mughul Nobility Under Aurangzeb, Page 31

During the thirty years of Shahjahan's reign the Hindu nobility gained in strength and proportion. From the foregoing table it is clear that the percentage of Hindu mansabdars of 500 to 5000 Zat was 12.7 in 1595 A.D. while it maintained its upward trend by 1627 A.D. rising upto 13.4. This shot up to 18.1% in Shahjahans first ten years' reign, 18.6%

in the second decade and to 20.9% overall in the period (1628-58 A.D.) of thirty years.[1]

Though Shahjahan started as an orthodox muslim ruler but within ten years, the eclectic spirit of the family began to show its influence. He could not shake off the influences of his Hindu birth, or of his Hindu association in his private and public life.[2] He was born in 1592 A.D. at Lahore, his mother, Jagat Gossaini being daughter of Mota Raja Udai Singh, ruler of Marwar.[3] Jagat Gossaini was better known as Jodh Bai. Khurram's father's mother being also a Hindu, he had very little Chaghtai blood.[4] Akbar liked Khurram more than any of the other children of Salim, as is clear from the Tuzuk which records, "His advent made the world joyous (Khurram) and gradually, as his years increased, so did his excellencies, and he was more attentive to my father than all (my) other children, who was exceedingly pleased with and grateful for his services, and always recommended him to me and frequently told me there was no comparison between him and my other children. He recognised him as his real child.[5] Khurram's attachment to his illustrius

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1. See Table No. 2
2. M.L. Roy Choudhury: The State And Religion. In Mughal India, Page 218, S.R. Sharma thinks otherwise 'Shahjahan does not seem to have been much influenced by these factors. Religious Policy of The Mughal Emperors, Page 94
3. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, I, Page 19, S.R. Sharma: Religious Policy, Page 211, H.G. Keene: A Sketch Of The History Of Hindustan, Page 190, Tod, op. cit, II, Page 32
4. H.G. Keene: A Sketch Of The History Of Hindustan, Page 190
5. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri (trans), I, pp. 19-20, H.G. Keene, A Sketch Of The History Of Hindustan, Page 190

grandfather must have strengthened the eclectic spirit in him. He had the favourable environment and grooming which moulded his personality. It had to be of liberal disposition. 'Hindu astrologers were consulted to reckon the influence of plants on his life and career. His education included the study of Persian and Hindi.[1] M.L. Roychoudhury has clearly mentioned that Khurram had also a Hindu wife and his harem was a cosmopolitan.[2]

During his reign all the Rajput chiefs maintained friendly relations with the Emperor and attained high positions in the Government.[3] On the whole, his rule of thirty years was a period of peace and plenty with few internal disturbances of any formidable character. The personal religion of the Emperor did not come in the way of political acumen. Therefore, despite the alleged orthodoxy of Shahjahan (at least in the first decade), the position of Hindu mansabdars increased which is clear from Table No. 2.[4] Writing about

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1. M.L. Roychoudhury, The State And Religion In Mughal India, Page 211
2. Ibid, Page 211, S.R. Sharma's version is different. He writes, "Unlike his father and grand-father, he married no Hindu princes and thus that mellowing influence was lacking in his harem." The Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 95. However, Shah Shuja, one of the sons of Shahjahan was married to the daughter of Raja Kunwar Sen of Kishtawar and Buland Akhtar was born in Bengal from her. See Munshi Devi Prasad: Shahjahanama, pp. 193-4
3. Zahiruddin Faruki: Aurangzeb And His Times, Page 205. Also see R.P. Tripathi: Rise And Fall Of The Mughal Empire, Page 503, G.D. Sharma: Rajput Polity, Page 25
4. Badshahnama, Lahori, Jild I, (English Translation by B.P. Saksena, typed version, pp. 1000-1031

the political genius of the Mughals S.R. Sharma has very rightly remarked, "The essence of political genius lies in the spirit of compromise, the capacity to understand divergences of interests, the ability to assimilate and synthesize. The Mughals showed these virtues eminently generation after generation, during the rule of over two centuries in India."[1] Shahjahan being a thorough genius did exactly what he thought was practicable. Some stray references here and there by Muslim zealots, including Abdul Hamid Lahori, who addresses Shahjahan as "the origin of the Shar" (Sacred Law),[2] The alleged acts of persecution against Hindus can not be regarded as a general policy and were not followed consistently during the entire reign of thirty years. S.R. Sharma's appraisal in this context is quite convincing and quotable, "Shahjahan however - despite the praises showered on him by his court poets and annalists - was never consistently or for long a persecutor."[3] Moreover it had no adverse effect on the position of Hindus. As regards the opinion of the 'Ulama' and narratives of orthodox historians including Lahori, it has to be borne in the mind that the orthodox Muslims were a disappointed lot since the days of Akbar. Hence with each change at the throne they pinned

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1. S.R. Sharma: Mughal Empire In India, Page 513
2. Lahori, Vol. I, Page 7 (English trans. by B.P. Saksena, typed version).
3. S.R. Sharma: The Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 115

their hopes afresh. The new Emperor, in turn, also did something to appease the group due to its being that of coreligionists in the hope of roping in their fullest support. But he could not afford to lose the advantages derived from the liberal attitude towards others in earlier reigns. This was true not only with Shahjahan but with Jahangir and Aurangzeb as well. Hence the stray references to the so-called persecutory measures adopted initially by Shahjahan can't be highlighted beyond their face value. Shahjahan wanted to appease the orthodox elements among his co-religionists as he had committed sins in making his way to the throne. For this he had to do something lest he be condemned as a sinner. He was, therefore, anxious to give his court a Muslim atmosphere. M.L. Roychaudhari very correctly remarks, "The unusual promptness which he demonstrated in posing as an orthodox Muslim, soon after his accession, is an indication that there was a feeling against the liberal institutions of his father and grand-father."[1] R.P. Tripathi makes the issue clearer when he says, "Wading through the blood of his brothers, cousins and nephews, Shahjahan ascended the throne at Agra on 4th Feb., 1628. He assumed the title of Abul Muzaffar Shihabuddin Muhammad Sahibi Qiran Sani Shah Jahan Padshah Ghazi."[2] The orthodox character of his reign was visible. In the words

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1. M.L. Roychoudhury: The State And Religion In Mughal India, Page 212
2. Lahori I, Page 88 (8th Jamadi II, 1037 .A.H.), Salih I, 237, R.P. Tripathi: Rise And Fall Of The Mughal Empire, Page 420

of Dr. R.P. Tripathi, the Emperor signalized his accession to the throne by abolishing the Sijdah ceremony, introducing his own era and ordering the inscription, on one side of the new coins, of the names of the first four Caliphs and on the other his own."[1] Sijdah was abolished because according to Islamic traditions it is due, to God alone. This view has been expressed by Lahori as well as many other scholars. In the place of Sijdah and the similar looking Zaminbos, Shahjahan made current a different mode of salutation called Chahar Taslim.[2] Tabqat-i Shahjahani's version concerning proselytism should also be considered in the same light.[3] The view that proselytism became the policy of the Mughal State under Shahjahan, the department for proselytism being placed under Shah Mirza Lahori and Muhibb Ali Sindi can be accepted as the religious feeling of Shahjahan in the beginning. But this was not given the required teeth to translate it into practice at a large scale.

However, there are some references to conversions. Raja Bakhtwar, son of Raj Singh Kachhwaha obtained a robe and 200/- in cash after his conversion.[4] His son Purshottam Singh was also converted. Two sons of Jujhar Singh Bundela were also converted.[5] Durgabhan was named Quli and Durjan

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1. R.P. Tripathi: Rise And Fall Of The Mughal Empire, Page 420
2. Lahori I, Page 110 (English trans.)
3. See M.L. Roychoudhury, Page 215
4. M.L. Roy Choudhury, Page 215
5. Salih II, Page 130, B.P. Saksena: History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 89, M.L. Roy Choudhury, op cit Page 215, R.P. Tripathi op cit. Page 502

Sal 'Ali Quli.' These conversions were against the policy of toleration set forth by Akbar. Dr. B.P. Saksena is also seized of the matter and finds no reason for these acts. In his opinion, "There appears little justification for the forcible conversion .... for the systematic demolition and desecration of temples.[1] To analyse the whole issue from the very beginning of his reign, we find that after his accession to the throne Shahjahan had issued a tall order for the recruitment of only Muslims to the public services.[2] In 1632 Nasiri Khan, governor of Malwa attacked the fort Kanakhera which was under Bhagirath Bhil since the latter had been defying subahdars of Malwa and resorting to loot and plunder. Bhagirath was frightened to submission through the intercession of Sangram, the zamindar of Gannor. Nasiri Khan broke the idols and demolished the temple at Kanakhera.[3] Shahjahan-nama goes on to record that Shahjahan issued a general order to demolish all newly constructed temples. Accordingly 76 temples were demolished in Benares as has been known from the despatch of the waka-i-Nigar (news-writer) of subah of Allahabad.[4] Lahori has also given details of destructions of these temples. Khafi Khan and Travernier also support the fact.[5] The Hindus

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[1] B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 89

[2] S.R. Sharma, The Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 98

[3] Munshi Devi Prasad: Shahjahannama, pp. 73-74, S.R. Sharma, The Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 103

[4] Ibid, pp. 73-74, R.P. Tripathi; Rise And Fall Of The Mughal Empire, Page 502, S.R. Sharma, The Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 103

[5] Lahori I, Page 452, Khafi Khan, I, pp. 454, 472, 510 Tavernier I, Page 309, M.L. Roy Choudhury, The State And Religion In Mughal India, Page 214, S.R. Sharma; The Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 104

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were not allowed to dress in the Muslim style. Shahjahan issued a firman in 1634 A.D. forbidding Hindus to marry with Muslim girls. The firman also asked the Hindus to surrender all their Muslim wives or get converted into Islam and marry afresh according to the Muslim Law.[1] Lahori states that Dalpat Rai of Sarhind who had a Muslim wife but refused to surrender her was killed.[2]

These are some of the references which bear the point that Shahjahan displayed symptoms of orthodixy, even if he did not follow them strictly. This phase was more visible during the early few years of his reign, more especially from the sixth to the tenth years than the later years of his reign. Within 10 years Shahjahan was apprehensive of the dangers inherent in this phase of his policy. So far the Hindu officers had not taken it seriously as the policy of orthodoxy had not been pursued too vigorously to call for a general revolt. Only some of the rebels had been the victims of persecution. But Dr. B.P. Saksena adds two points, thinking slightly otherwise. He accuses Hindu officers Raja Jai Singh, Raja Jagat Singh, Vithaldas Gaud, Narhardas Jhala,

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1. M.L. Roychoudhury, Page 214, Khafi Khan I, Page 510, Tavernier I, Page 309, S.R. Sharma, The Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 106
2. Lahori I, Page 57, S.R. Sharma, "He was sentenced to death by dismemberment with the option that he could save himself by becoming a Muslim." The Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 106

Kishan Singh Bhaduria etc. as they 'held power and position dearer than the honour and sacredness of their religion.' He addes another reason of their not objecting to acts of persecution when he says, "The Hindu officers in his employ, though some of them were not lacking in courage were smaller in number, lower in rank."[1] However, the influences of his Hindu birth and Hindu association in his private and public life could never be wiped out.[2] The latter part of Shahjahan's reign projects the policy of complete religious toleration. The influence of his eldest son Dara Shikoh[3] and daughter Jahanara, known for their liberal attitude and appreciation of Hindus was also responsible for the change in Shahjahan's attitude. Dara was liberal to the core. As an example to countenance this fact it can be mentioned that he presented a stone railing to the temple of Keshav Rai at Mathura.[4] At Brindaban the full control of the temple was placed in the hands of Jai Singh. In Gujarat the temples were restored to Hindus after 1647.[5] The pilgrim-tax which had been imposed by Shahjahan soon after his accession was remitted at the instance of Kavindracharya of Benares.

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1. B.P. Saksena: History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 90 M.L. Roychoudhury holds the similar view, "Hindu officers under him were too imbecile or too unwilling to protest against this wholesale reversal of the policy and practice of the previous reigns," The State And Religion in Mughal India, Page 259
2. M.L. Roychoudhury, op. cit, Page 218
3. S.R. Sharma: Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 112, Bernier, Travels In The Moghul Empire, pp. 6-7.
4. M.L. Roychoudhury, The State And Religion In Mughal India, Page 259
5. Ibid, Page 259

Shahjahan deeply respected Kavindracharya.[1]

Shahjahan continued many Hindu practices such as Tula Dan i.e. the custom of weighing his royal person against different commodities and distributing it among the poor. Tika Dan i.e. marking the forehead of the Hindu Rajas when they were invested with titles. The unorthodox practice of Jharokha Darshan, i.e. the emperor presenting himself on the balcony at the stipulated time was also continued.[2] Astrologers found place in his court. He was a patron of painting. He continued the use of Ilahi calendar.[3] Though Amal-i-Salih gives both the Ilahi and Hijri dates, the Badshahnama of Lahori frequently uses the Ilahi calendar.[4]

Thus three points emerge prominently - (a) Shahjahan acted as the champion of the true faith, the Sunni sect of Islam[5] atleast in the first decade of his reign. This also resulted in some anti-Hindu activities such as demolition of temples, forced conversions etc. (b) Shahjahan changed his attitude considerably after about ten years of his reign. The reasons for this change were many. From the all round successes achieved Shahjahan had completely shaken off the idea of sins committed before reaching to throne. He had nothing to fear from the Ulama now. Dara's eclecticism,

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1. M.L. Roychoudhury, The State And Religion In Mughal India, Page 258
2. M.L. Roychoudhury, op. cit, Page 218, S.R. Sharma, Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 97, Bernier, op.cit, Page 270
3. Salih I, pp. 232-34
4. S.R. Sharma: Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, P. 97
5. Ibid, Page 97

liberalism and Hindu leanings directly had its bearing on the mind of Shahjahan. (e) Throughout his reign he continued to employ Hindus. The charge that he preferred to employ only Muslims to public posts is not maintainable as it is clear from Table No. 3 showing the percentage of Hindus in the employment. S.R. Sharma holds the similar view. He writes, "But this order does not seem to have been enforced."[1]

Thus it is explicit from the foregoing pages of this chapter that cordial relationship between the Mughals and the Hindus continued under Shahjahan. The various terms and conditions of service, in the case of Rajput (Hindu) mansabdars had been evolved and enforced since the days of Akbar and continued during the reigns of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb particularly. Many Rajput chiefs whose power had been weakened considerably accepted the suzerainty of the Mughal Emperor. Many of them became mansabdars and the areas of their respective states were fixed by the Mughal court. In fact, the states of Rajputana, from the moment they came under the Mughal vassalage, underwent considerable changes regarding their position and power. G.D. Sharma[2] very correctly mentions that during Raja Udai Singh, Sur Singh and Gaj Singh, they held initially Jodhpur with one or two parganas and the assignment of other parganas of Marwar remained at the discretion of the Emperor. Even all the 'tappas' or villages of a pargana were not assigned to the Rathor Rajas. In the words of G.D. Sharma, "In other words even within a 'Watan' of a Rathor 'Raja' a number of 'tappas' or villages were either administered directly by the Mughal Emperors or assigned to 'jagirdars'. Except for the capital town and its adjacent territories, it was at the discretion of the Mughal Emperor to assign to them a part or the whole of their ancestors' land."[1] Rajas were also granted 'jagirs' outside their 'watans' to cover the balance of their salary which had to be commensurate to their mansab. G.D. Sharma's study clearly established that firstly, "In Marwar various parganas were granted to the rulers of the neighbouring states" and secondly, "Rulers of Jodhpur were also granted the territory of the neighbouring states in jagir (fief)."[2]

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[1] S.R. Sharma: Religious Policy Of The Mughal Emperors, Page 98

[2] G.D. Sharma, Rajput Polity, Page 28

This, unmistakenly reflects the whole situation in which the entire Rajput mansabdars, especially the 'Rajas' were placed during the reign of Shahjahan. Tod's observation in this connection is nothing but truth, "Historians have neglected to notice the great moral strength derived from this unity of the indigenous races with their conquerors; for during no similar period was the empire so secure, nor the Hindu race so cherished, as during the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jehan."[3]

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1. G.D. Sharma, Rajput Polity, Page 28
2. Ibid, Page 28
3. Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, I, Page 297

CHAPTER-III

Ranks, titles and promotions to Hindu Mansabdars

CHAPTER III

RANKS, TITLES AND PROMOTIONS TO HINDU MANSABDARS

The reign of Shahjahan (1628-58 A.D.) witnessed a lot of activities in political, social and cultural spheres. This culminated in almost all round development, and this is why it has been described as the 'golden-era' of the Mughal period. It had, no doubt, its dark side as well, but by and large, the semblance of truth in the above estimate can not be totally ruled out. Having this picture in our mind we find that this reign certainly had its imprint on the annals of the time. In the context of the ruler-ruled relationship and the basic ideals of the administrative set up it is clearly visible. The Emperor was a grand one, from any point of view, in the whole history of the world, his failings notwithstanding.

He celebrated every opportunity, however important or trifle it might be. It has generally been the practice to reward and promote mansabdars and others on such occasions. Rewards could be of any type from cash to jagir, from title to robe of honour, sword, jewelled dagger, standard, kettle-drum, horse, elephant, precious stones etc. Shahjahan followed this tradition to the fullest extent. This is amply proved by the frequency of promotions extended to mansabdars, irrespective of their race, creed or clan excepting, of-course, the exceptional cases where the posts of utmost importance were involved or where the Emperor dealt with a highly respectable ruler (raja) of Rajputana. Generally the promotions were tagged to bravery so that it could instil a new confidence and inspiration in the promoted persons to make them determined to discharge their duties, especially in the battlefield with still more vigour and valour. This built up a tempo of high vitality which won laurels for the Empire until the tables were turned after the discomfiture in Balkh and Badakhsan, leading to ignominies at Qandhar and finally the greatest tragedy of the Mughal-era, the fiercest war of succession among Shahjahan's sons (1658-59 A.D.).

Hindu mansabdars totalled in all about 20.9% in the entire period of Shahjahan's reign.[1] The most of the promotions and mansabs were cornered by the Rajputs followed by Zamindars, Marathas etc. Their position since their first appointment to their continuance in the service of Shahjahan, has been shown in this thesis in a comprehensive chart (Appendix-A). The aforementioned chart shows the promotions or demotions of Hindu mansabdars. This is in three parts each showing promotions, postings, rewards, and demotions (which were not too many) for the first, second and the third decades of Shahjahan's reign respectively.

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[1] See Table No. 2

These promotions were not necessarily tagged with celebrations of some occasions such as Royal birthday, the victory in war, Nauroz, festival etc. It was a part and parcel of the administrative system and could be bestowed by the Emperor on anybody at any time. The Chart contains only the Hindu names in accordance with the subject matter of this thesis. The rewards from and gifts to the Emperor also worked as a cementing force in binding the Emperor and his subjects most closely. Almost every year of the reign witnessed promotions, transfers and new appointments, involving various racial groups of the Royal bureaucracy viz. Iranis, Turanis, Afghans, Indian Muslims, Hindus etc. Here the Hindu-mansabdars are only selected to describe the ranks, titles, and promotions. The description is not duplication of the data as given in Appendix-A but the required supplementary information to that. Moreover it is not in the isolation, but describes the Hindu mansabdars' position in the main stream of the entire set up, covering chronological sequence of grants of ranks, titles and promotions to Hindus similarly as to Muslims.

The mansab of Rana Karna had already been confirmed as 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar while Shahjahan was in Mewar at Gogunda on his way to Agra. After accession to the throne Shahjahan granted / confirmed the following mansabs to the Hindus:

1. Raja Bithal Das S/o Raja Gopal Das Gaur who was, in the words of Lahori 'one of the trusted attendants endowed

with the spirit of sacrifice and during the period of princehood of the Shahinshah whose hall of audience is the sky' and his son Balram were given mansabs and gifts. Raja Bithal Das received a robe of honour a studded Jamdhar, and with an increase in the original rank the mansab of 3000 Zat/1500 Sawar, a standard, a horse from the royal stud with silver saddle, an elephant and rupees 30,000 in inam.[1]

2. Raja Manrup son of Raja Jagannath Kachhwaha was also given many gifts. He received a robe, a studded jamdhar (broad sword), mansab of 3000 Zat/1000 sawar, a flag, a horse with silver saddle and rupees 25000 as inam.[2]

3 to 5. Jit Singh Rathor, Sewa Ram Gaur and Shyam Singh Sisodia received a robe of honour and mansab of 1000 Zat/500 sawar.[3]

6. Raja Jai Singh, grandson of Raja Man Singh was given a robe of honour, a studded jamdhar, a standard and a kettle-drum. He also got an addition of 500 in his sawar rank which was fixed now at 4000 Zat/3000 sawar.[4]

7. Rao Sur Bhurtiya was granted a studded jamdhar, a standard, a kettle-drum, a horse and an elephant. He got addition in his earlier mansab of 1000 Zat/500 Sawar so that

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[1] Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, Page 130 (English trans. by B.P. Saksena; Salih, Jild I, mentions him as one of the companions of Shahjahan since the latter's princehood, Page 242, (Urdu trans. by Nazir Hasan Zaidi); Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 401

[2] Lahori Badshahnama I, Page 130, Salih mentions him also as companion since the Princehood of Shahjahan, Jild I, Pp. 242, 246 (Urdu trans. by N.H. Zaidi)

[3] Ibid, Page 131, Salih, Jild I, Page 249

[4] Ibid, Page 132, Salih, I, Page 245, Maasir-Ul-Umara, I, Page 731

his mansab now stood at 4000 Zat/2500 Sawar.[1]

8. Raja Bharat Bundela was given a robe of honour, a studded jamdhar, an increase in his rank by 500 Zat/500 Sawar to become of 3000 Zat/2500 Sawar, a standard and a horse.[2]

9. Pahad Singh Bundela received a robe, studded dagger and jamdhar and mansab of 2000 Zat/200 Sawar.[3]

10. Jagmal S/o Kishen Singh Rathor was given a robe and mansab of 1500 Zat/700 Sawar.[4]

11. Raja Dwarka Das Kachhawaha received a robe and mansab of 1000 Zat/800 Sawar.[5]

12. Hinday Ram Kachhawaha received a robe and mansab of 1000 Zat/650 Sawar.[6]

13. Raja Bir Narayan received a robe and mansab of 1000 Zat/600 Sawar.[7]

The tayuls (fiefs) of all were to remain as before. A farman to this effect was issued. Lahori does not mention, on this occasion, mansabdars below 1000 because it would have in his opinion, resulted in the lengthening of the list. The royal order also was for recording of high mansabdars only.[8]

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 133, Salih, I, Page 245
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 133, Salih I, Page 246, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 408
3. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 133, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 470, Salih mentions as Bahar Singh Bundela, Jild, I, Page 246
4. Ibid I, Page 133, Salih, I, Page 248
5. Ibid I, Page 133, Salih, I, Page 249
6. Ibid, Page 134, Salih, I, Page 249
7. Ibid, Page 134, Salih, I, Page 254
8. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 134, Salih, I, Page 244

On 17th Jamadi II (February 13, 1628 A.D.) Raja Gaj Singh S/o Raja Suraj Singh arrived from his home territory of Jodhpur to kiss the royal threshold. He was included in the royal favours. He was related to His Majesty being a cousin (mother's sister son) of the latter. His mansab of 5000 Zat/ 5000 Sawar which he had enjoyed during Jahangir's reign was confirmed. He was also dignified with the grant of a special robe, set studded scemitar with phul katarah, a jewelled sword, a standard, a kettle-drum, a horse from the special stud with golden saddle and an elephant from the special ring.[1]

Rana Karna Singh's death was also reported. Rana Karna died in March 1628. Tod's version that Karna died in Jahangir's reign in 1628 is not correct. Jahangir died on 7th Nov., 1627.[2] Rana Karna had been earlier granted the rank of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar while Shahjahan was at Gogunda, before accession to the throne. About his services to the Mughal Empire Lahori writes, "He was one of the proteges of this sultans-protecting threshold and the chosen of his heaven like court.[3] His son Jagat Singh was conferred the same rank and honour by His Majesty. In the words of Lahori "he was exalted with the

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I (English unpublished translation by B.P. Saksena), Page 176, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahanama, Page 49, Salih I, Page 252, Vir Vinod II, Page 819, Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 309-10, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 571, Jodhpur Khyat I, Page 162, G.H. Ojha, Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, I, Page 397, Reu I, Page 206
2. Raghubir Singh, Purva-Adh Unik Rajasthan, Page 99, Tod, Annals & Antiquities Of Rajasthan, I, Page 296
3. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I (English unpublished translation by B.P. Saksena), pp. 178-179, Salih I, Page 253

rank of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar.[1] A firman with the head-lines of courtesy, containing the title of Rana which has been the nom de plume of his ancestors, a special robe of honour, a studded Khapwah with phul katarah, a studded sword, a horse from the royal stud with silver trapping was sent to him through Raja Bir Narayan. And whatever tayul (fief) his father had held in his familiar homeland according to his rank of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar were conferred to him."[2] The tayul of Karna had been one half in the hills and the other half outside the hills.

On 1st Rajab 1037 A.H. (February 27, 1628 A.D.) Asaf Khan came to the capital from Lahore with Princes Muhammad Dara Shikoh, Muhammad Shuja and Aurangzeb with the royal army. On this occasion the Emperor who was overjoyed ordered celebrations and granted many favours to Amirs. Many Amirs who had come from Lahore with the Princes and the army were included in royal favours on this joyous occasion. Some of them were confirmed in their former mansab, whereas others were exalted by increase in their mansab.[3] The details as Lahori has given follows: (Only the names of Hindus are being given here).

1. Bahari (Bihari) Das Kachhwaha received a robe, and mansab of 1500 Zat/700 Sawar.

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[1] Ibid Page 179, Salih, I, Page 254, Maasri-ul-Umara, I, P.763
[2] Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, Page 179, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 49, Salih I, Page 254, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 763, Raghubir Singh, Purva Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 99, G.H. Ojha, Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, II, Page 521
[3] Lahori, I, pp. 195-199

2. Raja Ruz Afzun received a robe and mansab of 1500 Zat/600 Sawar.

3. Raja Girdhar received a robe and mansab of 1000 Zat/ 500 Sawar.

Their former tayuls were confirmed.[1]

4. Jadu Rai Katya was confirmed in the mansab of 5000 Zat/ 5000 Sawar.[2]

5-6 Jujhar Singh S/o Raja Nar (Bir) Singh Deva Bundela, and Udaji Ram Deccani were confirmed each in the rank of 4000 Zat/4000 Sawar.[3]

7. Raja Jagat Singh S/o Raja Basu was confirmed in the rank of 3000 Zat/500 Sawar.[4]

8-9 Yashwant Singh Deccani and Rawal Kalyan Jaisalmeri were confirmed in the rank of 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[5]

10. Rawal Punja of Dungarpur was placed in the mansab of 1000 Zat/500 Sawar.[6]

11. Sarsal (Satrusal) S/o Madho Singh Kachhwaha was confirmed in his original mansab of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[7]

12-13 Bikramajit S/o Jujhar Singh Bundela and Rawal Samrasi each got mansab of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[1]

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[1] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 200, Salih, I, Page 259
[2] Ibid, I, Page 201, Maasri-ul-Umara, I, pp. 717-18
[3] Ibid I, Page 201, Salih, I, Page 264
[4] Ibid, I, Page 201, Maasri-ul-Umara mentions 3000/2000, Vol. I, Page 726
[5] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 201
[6] Lahori, Badshahnama I, Page 202, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 50
[7] Ibid, Page 202, Munshi Devi Prasad, Sahjahan-nama, Page 50

14 to 16 Balbhadra Shaihawat, Kishen Singh and Madho Singh S/o Rao Ratan Hada, each were conferred the mansab of 1000 Zat/600 Sawar.[2]

17. Behari Mal S/o Kishen Singh Rathor was placed in the mansab of 1000 Zat/500 Sawar.[3]

18. Gursen (Kunwar Sen), Raja of Kishtwar got the mansab of 1000 Zat/200 Sawar.

19. Karmasi Rathor was placed, with the original and increase in the mansab of 1000 Zat/500 Sawar.[4]

On 8th Rajab (March 5, 1628 A.D.) Rao Ratan Hada arrived from his homeland. 'He was granted a robe, a studded jamdhar and the mansab of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar (according to the customary practice).[5] He was further exalted with grant of flag, drum, a horse with gilded saddle and an elephant.

On the same day, Bhim Rathor was promoted to the mansab of 1500 Zat/700 sawar and Prithiviraj Rathor to the mansab of 1500 Zat/600 Sawar.[6] Raja Bharat Bundela was appointed to the Fauzdari of Pargana Itawa.[7]

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama I, Page 202, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 50, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 727
2. Ibid, Page 202, Munshi Devi Prasad, op cit, Page 50, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 1.
3. Ibid 203, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 50
4. Ibid, Page 203, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 50
5. Lahori, Badshahnama I, Page 203, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 50, Salih, I, Page 260
6. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 204, Salih, I, Page 326, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, I, Page 481
7. Lahori, I, Page 210, Salih, I, Page 261, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 50

The first Nauroz festival was celebrated on 12 Rajab (March 9, 1628 A.D.).[1] The festivities were celebrated with pomp and gaiety. Gifts and ranks were distributed abundantly. Lahori has written that 'from the day of the sacred occasion till this delight animating day he has given away one crore and eight lacs of rupees, comprising precious stones, studded weapons, robes of honour, studded daggers, studded jamdhars, studded swords, horses, elephants, asharfis and rupees.[2] Of that amount rupees one crore and sixty lacs were given to Her Majesty of the exalted cradle and the fortunate princes and twenty lacs to other attendants.[3] On this auspicisous day of Narauz, Rai Singh S/o Raja Bhim S/o Rana Amar Singh kissed the royal threshold and was duly considered for the Royal favour in spite of his being young in years. Shahjahan exalted his head with the grant of a robe of honour, a studded turban, a studded jamdhar, mansab of 2000 Zat/200 Sawar, the title of Raja, a horse, an elephant and cash reward of 20,000 rupees.[4]

On 24th Rajab (March 21, 1628 A.D.) Narhar Das S/o Raja Nar (Bir) Singh Deo Bundela was promoted to the mansab of 500 Zat/200 Sawar.[5]

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1. Lahori, I, Page 205, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 50
2. Lahori, I, Page 211, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P.50
3. Ibid, Page 211
4. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 215, Munshi Devi Prasad mentions the rank as 2000 Zat/100 Sawar, Shahjahan-nama, Page 51, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, I, mentions 2000/1000. This seems the correct one, see page 572
5. Ibid, Page 215, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 51

Jujhar Singh S/o Raja Narsingh Deo Bundela arrived in the capital. He kissed the royal threshold and presented one thousand muhars (gold coins) as nazr (gift) and one elephant as peshkash (present). According to Lahori, 'His flag of honour was raised by the grant of a robe, a studded jamdhar with phul katarah and a standard and drum.[1]

Pahad Singh S/o Raja Nar Singh Deo Bundela was rewarded with the grant of an elephant.[2] On 4th Zilqad (June 25, 1628 A.D.) two sons of Raja Nar Singh Deva Bundela, namely Chandra Man and Bhagwan Das were exalted with grants of the mansab of 1000 Zat/600 Sawar for each of them.[3]

Three days later Pahad Singh Bundela was promoted to the mansab of 3000 Zat/2000 Sawar which included the addition of 1000 Zat/800 Sawar.[4] Bihari Das Kachhwaha also got increase in the mansab which now became 1500 Zat/1000 Sawar.[5]

On 4th Zilhajja (July 26, 1628 A.D.) Pratap Singh Ujjainiya was favoured with grants of the mansab of 1500 Zat/1000 Sawar, the title of Raja and one elephant.[6]

On 7th Zilhajjah (July 29, 1628 A.D.) Karmasi Rathor

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 215, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 51, Maasir-ul-Umara, Part I, Page 756
2. Ibid, Page 217, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 51
3. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 226, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 51
4. Ibid, Page 226, Maasir II, I, Page 470, Munshi Devi Prasad mentions the mansab as 3500 Zat/2000 Sawar, Shahjahan-nama, Page 51
5. Ibid, Page 226, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P.52
6. Ibid, P. 244, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 52

was exalted by an addition in his mansab. Now his mansab, with the addition of 500 Zat/300 Sawar, was fixed at 1500 Zat/800 Sawar.[1] Khiloji Bhonsla who had been in the service of Nizam-ul-Mulk decided to join the Imperial service. He presented himself to Khan Zaman S/o Mahabat Khan in the Deccan. Khan Zaman was there in the capacity of deputy of his father to look after the administration of the Deccan, Berar and Khandesh. The Emperor sent for him a firman granting the mansab of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar. He was also granted a robe, a studded jamdhar, a flag and drum, a horse with a gilded saddle and an elephant.[2]

Amar Singh S/o Raja Gaj Singh was awarded an elephant.[3] A drum was awarded to Raja Bharat Bundela.[4] On successes achieved and valour shown Pahad Singh was awarded a kettle-drum.[5] On 14th Rajjab (28th February, 1629 A.D.) Parso Ji b/o Khilo Ji was favoured with grant of mansab of 3000 Zat/ 1500 Sawar.[6] For showing exemplary valour against Khan Jahan Lodi Raja Bithaldas was awarded a robe, a studded jamdhar and studded dhup, an addition in his mansab by 500 Sawar, a drum, a horse with silver saddle and an elephant.

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 248, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 52
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 250, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 52, Salih I, Page 345, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, I, Page 42
3. Lahori, I, Page 250
4. Lahori, I, Page 253
5. Lahori, I, Page 274, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 53
6. Lahori I, Page 282, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 54, Maasir-ul-Umara II, I, Page 43

Now his mansab became of 3000/2000.[1] Prithviraj Rathor received a robe, a horse, an elephant and addition of 500 Zat/ 200 Sawar in his mansab which was now raised to 2000 Zat/800 Sawar.[2]

On the recommendation of Iradat Khan, the Subahdar of Deccan, Rawat Rai Deccani was exalted to the mansab of 2000 Zat/1500 Sawar.[3]

Rao Amar Singh was elevated to the mansab of 2000 Zat/ 1300 Sawar at the time of Shahjahan's departure to the Deccan,[4] when the royal standards reached Khandesh the Deccani armies were distinguished with various kinds of favours. Khiloji was granted fifty thousand rupees, Udaji Ram was granted four thousand rupees and Maloji was elevated to the rank of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar.[5] The mansabs of each of Jujhar Singh and Udaji Ram were increased while they were sent against the Nizamul Mulk and Khan Jahan Lodi in 1630 A.D. With the addition by 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar, the mansabs of each of them became 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar.[6] On the same occasion the mansab of Raja Jai Singh was raised by 1000 Sawar to become 4000 Zat/4000 Sawar and the mansab of Rao Sur Bhurtiya by 500 Sawar to become

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 309, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 401
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 309, Salih I, Page 327, Maasir-ul-Umara II, I, Page 482
3. Ibid, Page 318
4. Ibid, Page 321, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 232
5. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 322, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 56
6. Ibid, I, Page 325

4000 Zat/3000 Sawar.[1] Prithviraj Rathor was promoted to 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[2]

Another army was sent towards Telingana under Rao Ratan Hada. All the Amirs of this army were favoured with grants of robe, horse and elephant.

On 24th Shahan (29th March, 1630 A.D.) the mansab of Rao Duda was raised by 500 Sawar to 2500 Zat/1500 Sawar.[3] Rup Chand Gwaliari was elevated to the mansab of 1000 Zat/600 Sawar. On 11th Shawwal (May 14, 1630 A.D.) Raja Bharat Bundela's mansab was increased by 500 Sawar which now rose to 3000 Zat/3000 Sawar.[4] On 23rd Shawwal (May 26, 1630 A.D.) Jujhar Singh Bundela and Pahad Singh Bundela were favoured with grants of the title of Raja.[5] Raja Dwarkadas, who was wounded in the battle against Khan Jahan Lodi was favoured with an addition by 500 Zat/200 Sawar in his mansab. His mansab now became 1500 Zat/100 Sawar. On 23rd Zilqad the mansab of Hirday Ram Kachhwaha was raised to 1500 Zat/1000 Sawar, with the increase in his mansab by 500 Zat/300 Sawar.[6] The following day Mankohi Deccani was exalted with the mansab of 3000 Zat/1500 Sawar. Ugrasen S/o Satrasal was given the mansab of 600 Zat/300 Sawar.[7] Habaji was granted an elephant.

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 325, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, P. 731
2. Ibid, Page 325
3. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 328, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 57, Salik I, Page 343
4. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 331, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 57, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 408
5. Lahori I, Pp. 331-32, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 57
6. Lahori I, Page 335, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 58, Salih I, Page 343
7. Lahori I, Page 335

He was a brave Deccani soldier.

After the tragedy befell to Jadun Rai, a mansabdar of 4000/1500 Sawar, his brother Jagded Rai was elevated to the mansab of 4000 Zat/3000 Sawar.[1] Telang Rai, called Jadun Rai, after the name of his grandfather, was promoted to the mansab of 3000 Zat/1500 Sawar. Bithoji was raised to the mansab of 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[2] On 7th Safar (September 5, 1630 A.D.) Ani Rai whose father Har Naryan (Bir Narayan) had died was exalted with grant of the title of Raja.[3] Naroji was honoured with the mansab of 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar.

Raja Gaj Singh was invested with a robe, a special sword with studded scabbard.[4] On 8th Rabi I (October 7, 1630) Jagjivan Jarrah was promoted to high mansab of 5000 Zat/4000 Sawar. The Emperor also granted to him a robe, a studded Jamdhar with phul katarah and a horse with gilded saddle from the Royal stable.[5]

Raja Roz Afzun was favoured with promotion in his original mansab to 1500 Zat/800 Sawar.[6] Gopal Singh S/o Manrup was promoted to the mansab of 800 Zat/400 Sawar.[7]

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1. Lahori I, Page 339, Salih I, Page 345, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 718
2. Lahori I, Page 339, Salih I, Page 345
3. Lahori I, Page 345, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 263 mentions Bir Narayan.
4. Lahori I, Page 345, Munshi Devi Prasad op cit Page 60, Bhargava writes that it was probably at this time that the totle of Maharaja was conferred on him. But Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri II, Page 260 makes it clear that this title he enjoyed since the days of Jahangir. See, Bhargave, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, Page 75
5. Lahori, I, Page 346
6. Ibid I, Page 346, Raja Ruz Afzur was formerly a Hindu, but now he had embraced Islam.
7. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, Page 351

Shahji Bhonsala, who was the son-in-law of Jadun Rai, had been in the service of Nizamul Mulk. But after the death of Jadun Rai he requested Azam Khan, to recommend his case to the Emperor for granting him a suitable mansab. He now wanted to enter the Mughal service. In the words of Lahori, "He wrote to Azam Khan that if he received a letter of promise from the attendants of the sky-ranking threshold, which might assuage his disturbed mind he would put in his ears the ring of servitude and would wait upon the army of prestige."[1] Then Azam Khan recommended in his favour and Shahji Bhonsala was exalted with grant of the mansab of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar, a studded jamdhar, a banner, a drum, a horse and an elephant and a gift of two lac rupees.[2] His brother Minaji was also granted mansab of 3000 Zat/1500 Sawar, a robe, a studded jamdhar and a horse. Shambhaji S/o Shah ji was granted a robe and mansab of 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar, and a horse. Rabi Rai Satiah, Maloji and Habaji received each a mansab according to their worth. Lahori has written that his other relatives were also assigned mansabs according to their ranks. A gift of eighty thousand rupees was also given to them.[3]

On Jan. 11, 1631 A.D. Bikramajit had defeated an army of Khan Jahan Lodi, the rebel, and killed Darya Khan. Shahjahan was very pleased on this feat. This battle had claimed

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, Page 358
2. Lahori, I, Page 358, Salih I, Page 360
3. Lahori I, Page 358, Salih I, Page 360, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 61

400 Bundelas. In recognition of his bravery, Bikramajit was granted increased mansab of 2000 Zat/2000 Sawar. Previously he was a mansabdar of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar only. He was also favoured with many gifts which were sent to him by the Emperor. Sunder Brahman, entitled Kavi Rai carried these gifts to Bikramajit. The gifts included a robe, a studded sword, a standard and a kettle-drum.[1] When the fort of Dharur was captured on 23rd Jamadi (Jan. 17, 1631) Raja Jujhar Singh was favoured with a robe and a horse. Other servants were also favoured according to their merit.[2] Narsingh Das S/o Raja Dwarka Das was promoted to mansab of 500 Zat/400 Sawar.[3] Madho Singh S/o Rao Ratan, who killed Khan Jahan Lodi with his dagger in the hand to hand fight got an addition in mansab by 500 Zat/200 Sawar. His mansab now became 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[4] A banner was also granted to him. Lahori records a name Dayanat Rai Gujarati of the caste of Nagar and as being given increase in the mansab. But he does not mention his actual mansab perhaps because he belonged to lower category of mansabdars holding the mansab below 500. However Dayanat Rai Gujarati, who was well versed in accounts and efficient Hindi Nawis (writer) was appointed record-keeper of the Khalisa with a raising in his mansab and Jaswant Rai was favoured

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1. Lahori I, Page 370, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 62, Salih I, Page 368, The title of Jagraj was also conferred upon him.
2. Lahori I, Page 375, Salih I, pp. 376-80
3. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 380
4. Lahori I, Page 400, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 64, Maasir-ul-Umara II, Part I, Page 1

with the post of Bakshi of ahadis.[1]

Benidas S/o Raja Nar Singh Bundela was granted the mansab of 500 Zat/200 Sawar.[2] Raja Bithaldas, who had fought Pira (Khan Jahan Lodi) near Dholpur, had been given the title of Raja. His father and brother had died in this battle fighting for the Mughal cause. Hence the fort of Ranathambhor was granted to him on 22nd Ramzan (April 15, 1631 A.D.). He was also granted a special robe.[3] On 1st of Shawwal (April 23, 1631 A.D.) Bihari Das Kachhwaha was promoted to the mansab of 2000 Zat/2000 Sawar. The same day Chandraman S/o Raja Nar Singh Deo Bundela was promoted to the mansab of 1500 Zat/700 Sawar.[4] Raja Bharat Bundela, who had played a key-role in the capituation of the fort of Qandhar in Telingana (May, 1631 A.D.) was exalted with an increase in his mansab by 500 Zat to 3500 Sawar.[5]

On Rao Sur Bhuratiya's death, his son Karna was favoured with the mansab of 2000 Zat/500 Sawar and the title of Rao. His homeland of Bikaner was granted to him as tayul (fief).[6] Rao Karna's brother Satru Sal was elevated to the mansab of 500 Zat/200 Sawar.

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1. Lahori, I, Page 400, Munshi Devi Prasad, Page 64
2. Lahori, I, Page 404
3. Lahori, I, Page 405, Salih I, Page 399 'A Rajput is not highly respected unless he possesses some good fort.' Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 401-2
4. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 409
5. Lahori I, Page 436, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 68, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 408
6. Lahori, Page 437, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 68

On 15th Rabi-us-Sani (31st October, 1631 A.D.) Bahadur Ji s/o Jadun Rai kissed the feet of the Emperor. He presented as peshkash ten horses and one elephant. Bahadur Ji was honoured with award of a robe, a studded khapwah, the mansab of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar, a standard and drum, a horse with gilded saddle and an elephant.[1] Jagdeo Rai, brother of Jadun Rai and a grandson of Jadun Rai, whose former name was Patang Rai, were elevated with grants of a robe and a studded dagger. Each of the two got Rs. fifty thousand in cash.[2]

On 4th Jamadi II: Bithoji arrived at the Royal threshold. Khaloji and Maloji were with him. Bithoji was granted a robe, a studded dagger, a horse and an elephant.[3]

Rao Ratan Hada's death was reported to the Emperor on 16th Jamadi II (Dec. 1, 1631 A.D.). The Emperor granted to his grandson Satarsal mansab of 3000 Zat/2000 Sawar and the country of Bundi, Kangra and its adjacent lands, which were his homeland as tayul (fief). The title of Rao was also conferred on him. He was appointed to the mansab of 2500 Zat/1500 Sawar by an addition of 500 Zat/500 Sawar. The pargana of Kota and Palayatha was assigned to him in jagir.[4]

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[1] Lahori I, Page 439, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 68

[2] Lahori, Badshahnama I, Page 439, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 69

[3] Lahori I, Page 440

[4] Lahori I, Page 441, Salih I, Page 425, Maasir-ul-Umara II, Part I, Page 1

Udaji Ram was exalted with reward of forty thousand rupees.[1] He also got the increase of 1000 Zat/200 Sawar in his mansab.[2] Hari Singh S/o Kishan Singh Rathor was elevated to the mansab of 1000 Zat/400 Sawar.[3] These promotions were awarded on 16th Ramzan (March 28, 1632 A.D.).

After the Emperor had left Burhanpur for Agra (Akbarabad) Bikramajit entitled Jagraj S/o Raja Jujhar Singh presented as Nazr (present) one thousand muhars (gold coins) and two elephants.[4] The Emperor had been in Bundelkhand when the above presents were given to him by Jagraj.

On 22nd Muharram (July 30, 1632 A.D.) Kripa Ram Gaur was posted as the faujadar of the Chaklah of Hisar. His mansab was also increased on this occasion, but no figures have been given by Lahori.[5]

Rai Kashi Das was appointed Diwan of the capital of Lahore vice Diyanat Khan.[6] In Dec. 1631 A.D. which was the beginning of the 5th year Raja Gaj Singh, Raja Jai Singh, Pahad Singh, Udaji Ram, Khaloji, Maloji and Bahadur Ji were sent to accompany Yamin-ud Daula Asaf Khan to awaken Muhammad Adil Khan from slumber. All these mansabdars were each granted a robe, a studded dagger, horse, elephant and cash,

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1. Lahori I, Page 442
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 462, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 572, Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page 116
3. Ibid, Page 462, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 71
4. Ibid, Page 466
5. Ibid, Page 475, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 72
6. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 475

according to their merit.[1]

Rao Satrasal presented to the Emperor 40 elephants which had belonged to his (Rao's) grand-father. Lahori writes, "Of these, eighteen elephants valued at two lacs and fifty thousand rupees, and out of them eight elephants worthy of being included in the imperial stable had the honour of being accepted and the rest were given back to him."[2] Rao Satrasal was favoured on this occasion with grant of a robe, a horse with silver saddle, a standard and a drum.[3]

Rai Kashi Das was appointed Diwan and Amin of Chakla Sarkind and his mansab was also raised.[4]

The mansab of Raja Rai Singh was raised from existing 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar to 3000 Zat/1200 Sawar.[5] On Udaji Ram's death his son Jagannath was granted the mansab of 3000 Zat/ 2000 Sawar, in spite of his tender age. Thus, the troops of Udaji Ram were retained under the command of his minor son.[6] This mansab was granted on the proposal of Khan Khanan who needed the services of the army under Udaji Ram. It can not be considered to have been done on compassionate grounds.

Finally, the campaign in Daultabad ended successfully when Fath Khan surrendered the fort to the Mughals on 19th

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 444
2. Lahori I, Page 457
3. Lahori I, Page 457
4. Lahori I, Page 448, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 71
5. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 572, Lahori, I, Page 462, M. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page 116
6. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 561

Zilhajja (17th June, 1633 A.D.). The Emperor heard the news after a week and was very pleased. Besides Khan Khanan, Khan Zaman and Nasiri Khan, were favoured with many gifts. The others were also adequately rewarded for the distinguished services they had rendered there. For Rao Duda's son Mithi Singh, who was in his homeland, a robe was sent. He was exalted to the mansab of 1500 Zat/1000 Sawar and the title of Rai was also conferred on him.[1] Raja Bithal Das Gaur was made fauzdar of Ajmer in succession to M. Mozaffar Kirmani.[2]

Raja Rai Singh S/o Maharaja Bhim Sisodia was favoured with the grant of an elephant.[3]

When Raja Bithaldas and Raja Jai Singh were sent to the Deccan with Prince Shuja (Aug. 18, 1633) both of them were granted a special robe and a horse with gilded saddle from the special stable.[4] Hindus who embraced Islam were also favoured with some gifts and rewards. Atleast two examples can be cited here. The one was Raja Bakhtawar S/o Raja Raj Singh Kachhwaha. He had embraced Islam. He was granted a robe, and two thousand rupees in cash.[5] The other was Purushottam, the grandson of Raja Raj Singh who had also embraced Islam. He was now styled Saadtmand and was favoured with a robe, a horse and some cash.[6]

Raja Bharat Bundela's mansab was raised by 500 Zat/500

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1. Lahori I, Page 591, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P.85
2. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 402, M. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page 128
3. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 596, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 85
4. Ibid I, P. 599, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 86
5. Ibid I, Page 602, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, p. 86
6. Ibid P. 607, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, p. 86

Sawar to 4000 Zat/3500 Sawar.[1] Rana Jagat Singh had been harbouring aggressive designs against his weak neighbours such as Rawal Punja of Dungarpur, Råwal Samrasi of Banswada and Rawat Jaswant Singh of Devalia.[2] These states wanted to establish direct relationship with the Emperor.[3] Rawal Punja and Rawal Samrasi succeeded in getting mansab at Shahjahan's accession but Rawat Jaswant Singh could not succeed in this respect. He started plotting against Rana with the help of Mahabat Khan, the governor of Ajmer and Jan Nisar Khan, a close confident of Shahjahan.[4] Rana Jagat Singh got so annoyed that he summoned Rawat Jaswant Singh to Udaipur and got him killed in 1629 A.D. According to J.S. Gahlot, "After failure of talks, Rawat Jaswant Singh with his son Man Singh was killed in a battle in 1628. At Maharana's instance his town was also subjected to plunder. Maharana sent an army to Dungarpur which caused great destructions there.[5] Jaswant's son Hari Singh succeeded on the throne of Devalia and approached directly to the Royal court and succeeded in pulling his state out of Mewar's surveillance.[6] Rana later adopted conciliatory attitude towards Emperor on learning latter's resentment and on 1st Rajjab (December 23, 1633 A.D.) Kalyan Jhala came with

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, P. 605, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, P. 408
2. Gopinath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Part I, Page 344 R.V. Somani, History Of Mewar, pp. 264-267, J.S. Gahlot, Rajputna Ka Itihas, Part I, Page 249
3. Raghubir Singh, Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 99
4. Raghubir Singh, Purva Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 100
5. Raghubir Singh, Page 100, J.S. Gahlot, Rajputana Ka Itihas, Part I, Page 249, G.N. Sharma, op cit. I, Page 344
6. Raghubir Singh, Page 100, Gahlot op cit, Page 250, G.N. Sharma, op cit. Page 344, G.H. Ojha, op cit., Page 521

an arzdast (petition) of Rana Jagat Singh.[1] Nityanand S/o Banwaridas who was the keeper of elephants offered as peshkash one elephant.[2] The Emperor was satisfied and Kalyan Jhala was exalted with grant of a robe and a horse. For Rana Jagat Singh the Emperor sent a robe of honour, one studded Urisi, two horses from the special stable, one with golden saddle, the other with an enamelled saddle and one elephant.[3]

On 23rd Ramzan (14th March, 1634) Raja Jagat Singh S/o Raja Basu came from Kangra to meet the Emperor. On 21st Shawwal (April 10, 1634) Raja Debi Singh whose father Raja Bharat had died was honoured with mansab of 2000 Zat/2000 Sawar and the title of Raja.[4]

On 17th Safar (July 23, 1635 A.D.) while in Kashmir the Emperor exalted the position of Prithviraj Rathor raising his mansab to 2000 Zat/1600 Sawar.[5] In the eighth year of reign, on the 7th Jamadius-Sani (Nov. 19, 1634 A.D.) Jagjiwan S/o Udajiram Deccani was promoted to the mansab of 3000 Zat/ 2000 Sawar. The promotion was done on the basis of a recommendation of Mahabat Khan.[6]

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[1] Gahlot, Rajputana Ka Itihas, Page 250, Raghubir Singh, op. cit. pp. 100-01, Gopi Nath Sharma writes very correctly that this was but the another aspect of his policy which meant suppression of weak and conciliation of the strong to carry on his designs, Page 344, Lahori I, Page 608, R.V. Somani, History Of Mewar, P. 267

[2] Ibid I, Page 609

[3] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 613, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 88

[4] Ibid I, Page 623, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 88, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 471

[5] Ibid, I, Page 667, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 91

[6] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 687

Raja Jagat Singh was sent against the Khatakas, who were Pathans, of the Bangash in 1634, Nov. 27, Raja was favoured on this occasion with grant of a robe, a studded dagger and a horse with golden saddle.[1] On Dec. 11, (29th Jamadi-us-Sani) Amar Singh S/o Raja Gaj Singh was promoted by 500 Zat/200 Sawar to the mansab of 2500 Zat/1500 Sawar. He was also granted a standard, a horse and an elephant.[2]

The mansab of Raja Ruz Afzun who was formerly a Hindu, was raised by 500 Zat/200 Sawar to 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[3] Mahesh Das Rathor, formerly in the employment of Mahabat Khan was granted the mansab of 500 Zat/400 Sawar.[4] On 7th Shaban, 1044 A.H. (Jan. 17, 1635 A.D.) Prithvi Chand, the Zamindar of Chambah was exalted with grant of a robe and a horse.[5] The mansab of Raja Debi Singh was increased to 2500 Zat/2000 Sawar from the existing 2000 Zat/2000 Sawar.[6]

Raja Ram Das Narwari received a raising of 500 Zat/300 Sawar and his mansab now stood at 1500 Zat/500 Sawar.[7]

On 19th Shawwal (March 29, 1635) Raja Jai Singh's mansab was raised to 5000 Zat/4000 Sawar and Raja Bithaldas was granted an elephant and permission to leave for Ajmer.[8]

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 688, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 93
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 688, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 93, Salih II, Page 121, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 232
3. Ibid, Page 691
4. Ibid, Page 692, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 84, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 34
5. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 696
6. Ibid, I, Page 698, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 94
7. Ibid, Page 712, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 95
8. Ibid, Page 717, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 95, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 732, Salih II, Page 186

Girdhar Das, brother of Raja Bithaldas, was appointed the commandant of the fort of Jhansi in the beginning of the ninth year of the reign.[1]

Tanaji Deccani was honoured with grant of the mansab of 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[2] Hari Singh Rathod's mansab was increased to 1000 Zat/800 Sawar.

Amar Singh S/o Raja Gaj Singh got an addition in his sawar rank to hold the mansab of 3000 Zat/1500 Sawar.[3]

While Shahjahan was in the Deccan Bhim Rathod was promoted to the mansab of 1500 Zat/800 Sawar. Sangram Singh, Zamindar of Kanur was granted mansab of 1000 Zat/600 Sawar.[4] Sabaji Nimbalkar was honoured with a gift of Rs. 10,000 in cash.[5]

Udai Bhan S/o Jujhar and Shyam Duda escaped from the field of battle, hence they were captured and punished. Udai Bhan's younger brother was converted to Islam. Udai Bhan and Shyam Duda were killed on their refusal to conversion.[6]

On Thursday 12th of Shawwal 1045 A.H. (March 10, 1636) the festival of Nauroz was celebrated. Raja Gaj Singh was, on this occasion granted a horse from the royal stable with

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1. "Monday, the auspicious day, the 1st of Jamadi II, 1045 A.H. corresponding to the 20th Aban marking the 9th year of the august succession.;" Lahori, Badshahnama, I, P. 761
2. Lahori I, Page 763, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 104
3. Ibid, Page 767, Salih II, Page 121, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 232, mentions 2500 sawar which is wrong. It should be 1500.
4. Ibid, Page 785
5. Ibid, Page 787
6. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, pp. 787-788

gilded saddle.[1]

On 1st of Zilqad 1045 A.H. (March 29, 1636) Raja Rai Singh's mansab was raised to 3000 Zat/1500 Sawar. Shivaram Gaur's mansab was raised to 1500 Zat/1000 Sawar with increase of 500 Zat/500 Sawar.[2]

Kaiban, Zamindar of the territory of Chanda offered three elephants as peshkash (present). The Emperor granted him a robe, a studded aigrette and a horse.[3] The Zamindar of Baglana, Bhirji was awarded a robe and sent as kumak (auxil~~l~~iary) to Allah Vardi Khan. Raja Debi Singh was granted a studded khapwah (poniard) and a horse.[4]

The Zamindar of Chanda, Kiba (Kaiban) was honoured with the award of a robe, a studded khapwah and utensils set with jewels.[5] The commander of the fort of Anjarhi, Kanhar Rao was granted mansab of 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar and a sum of Rs. 50,000 in cash.[6] When the commander of the fort of Dharup surrendered the fort he was assigned a mansab of 1000 Zat/800 Sawar. As per his demand he was also given rupees one lac in cash.[7] Rao Satrasal's mansab was raised by 1000 Sawar to 3000 Zat/3000 Sawar.[8]

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[1] Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, Page 791

[2] Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, Page 791, Maasir-ul-Umara II, I, Page 572

[3] Ibid, pp. 791-92, Munshi Devi Prasad, Page 107

[4] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 793

[5] Ibid, Page 793

[6] Ibid, Page 797, Salih, II, Page 137

[7] Ibid, Page 799, name not mentioned by Lahori and Munshi Devi Prasad.

[8] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 839

On 7th of Rabi-us-Sani (Monday, 29th August, 1636 A.D.) the auspicious celebration of Lunar Weighing took place. 'It marked the end of the 46th year and the beginning of the 47th year of the eternal life.'[1] On this day many nobles were honoured. Datta Ji's mansab was raised by 1000 Zat to be 3000 Zat/1000 Sawar. Kalyan Singh Jhala offered the peshkash (present) which was sent by Rana Jagat Singh.[2] The Emperor also sent gifts to the Rana through Kalyan Jhala. A studded aigrette and a studded dagger was sent for the Rana.[3] When Bhojraj surrendered the fort of Ausa after resisting for three months to Khan Dauran, the later recommended for him the grant of a mansab (19th October, 1636 A.D.). Accordingly the mansab of 1000 Zat/500 Sawar was given to Bhojraj.[4]

The tenth year of Shahjahan's reign began on Friday, the 1st of Jamadi II 1046 A.H. (October 21, 1636 A.D.).[5] The Emperor was on his way back from the Deccan. On 12th Jamadi II the Royal tent was pitched at village Khajuri of Pargana Rampur. This was the watan (home-state) of Rao Hathi Singh who offered one elephant as peshkash (present). The Emperor was pleased to grant him a robe.[6] When the tent was pitched at Khairabad, which was in the jagir of

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 882
2. Ibid, Page 883, R.V. Somani, History Of Mewar, P. 267
3. Ibid, Page 894
4. Ibid, Page 899
5. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 900, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 114
6. Ibid, Page 900

Madho Singh (Pargana Playetha), each his two sons were granted a robe and a horse on their offering as peshkash of one elephant. These sons of Madho Singh were Mohan Singh and Jujhar Singh.[1] The next royal camp was pitched at Mandavar, a dependency of Pargana Baroda. Rao Satrasal presented an elephant as peshkash and was favoured with a robe and a horse.[2] Raja Bithaldas was granted a robe and some horses when he was sent to retrieve the fort of Dhandhirah from the former rebel Zamindar Indraman.[3] On 12th Rajjab (Dec. 1, 1636) Raj Singh the son and heir-apparent of Rana Jagat Singh arrived and presented nine horse. He was in turn granted a robe, a studded aigrette and a pearl-necklac.[4] On 15th Rajjab (Dec. 4, 1636) Raj Kumar (Raj Singh) was exalted with grant of a special robe, a studded khapwah, a sword with gold enamelled scabbard, a horse and an elephant. His companions - Rao Balwi Chauhan, Rawat Man Singh Chandrawat etc. were also granted robes and horses. For Rana Jagat Singh an elephant was granted.[5] They were granted permission to leave for their home.

On 19th Shaban (Jan. 7, 1637) the mansab of Raja Bithaldas was raised by 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar to 4000 Zat/ 3000 Sawar. The territory of Dhandhirah was granted to him

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 900
2. Ibid, Page 900
3. Ibid, Page 902
4. Lahori I, Page 904, Salih II, Page 173
5. Ibid, Page 916, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 118

as his watan.[1] Raja Jai Singh was honoured with grant of a special robe of honour, a studded khapwah with phul-katarah, an increase in his mansab by 1000 Sawar to 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar. The pargana of Chatsu, a khalisah land, was granted to him as tayul (fief).[2] Amar Singh and Madho Singh were also honoured and favoured with grants of the mansab of 3000 Zat/2000 Sawar (original and increased) and a horse with silver saddle.[3] Raja Bithaldas was granted a robe, a horse from the imperial stable with gilded saddle. He was also given permission to leave for his watan Dhandhirah.[4]

The mansab of Sangram, Zamindar of Kanur, was raised by 500 Zat to 1500 Zat/600 Sawar.[5] The mansab of Prithviraj Rathor was raised to 2000 Zat/700 Sawar.[6] By the end of the tenth year of the reign 152 Hindus were enrolled as mansabdars of 500 and above. Out of these 152 Hindus mansabdars 44 died during this decade (1628-1637 A.D.). Out of the rest 108, there were 32 mansabdars who had enjoyed the mansab for brief periods and are recorded only by Hyderabad Records And Selected Documents of Shahjahan's reign. Lahori has omitted them. Thus if we omit them as inactive mansabdars (some of them had fled or died) the correct figure comes to (108-32) = 76.

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1. Lahori I, Page 927, Salih II, Page 182, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol I, Page 402
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 936, Salih II, Page 186,, Raghubir Singh, Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 104
3. Ibid, Page 936, Salih II, Page 185, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 2
4. Ibid, Page 938
5. Ibid, Page 949
6. Ibid, Page 974, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 121

A complete list of all 152 mansabdars has been given in the thesis in Appendix-A. Here, for the purpose of analysis following facts are notable: Firstly, out of a total of 419 mansabadars of 500 and above at the end of the first ten years of the reign, the number of Hindu mansabdars holding the rank of 500 and above, was 76 i.e. 18.1%.[1] Secondly mostly the Hindu mansabdars occupied lower ranks in comparison to Iranis or Turanis. No Hindu could rise above 5000 and even the rank of 5000 was conferred on 12 Hindus only. Out of this Jagjiwan Jarrah, Shahji Bhonslah, Khiloji Bhonslah and Judu Rai Katya remained in service only for brief periods and that too only nominally. The rest 8 enjoyed the mansab of 5000/5000 till their death. The following is the break-up of the Hindu mansabdars in the first decade (1628-37 A.D.):-

Mansab category	Number of Hindu Mansabdars		
5000	8	+	** 4
4000	5		
3000	13	+	6
2500	1		
2000	10	+	8

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1. A list of 582 mansabdars has been given by Lahori, Jild I, English trans. by B.P. Saksena from pp. 1000-1031. Out of these 163 were dead by the 10th year. Hence the number of mansabdars alive in the tenth year was (582-163) = 419

** Those who served only for brief periods and are omitted by Lahori.

Mansab category	Number of Hindu Mansabdars		
			**
1500	12	+	3
1000	16	+	4
900	7		
800	10		
700	8	+	2
600	5	+	2
500	25	+	3
Total	120		152

SECOND DECADE OCTOBER 10, 1637 - 13TH JUNE, 1647 A.D.

The eleventh Julusi year of the reign began on 10th October, 1637 A.D. and is counted upto 28th September, 1638 A.D., numbering 356 days i.e. 11 days less than the Gregorian Calender. On the same pattern the twelfth year began on 29th September, 1638 A.D., thirteenth on 19th September, 1639; fourteenth on 8th September 1640; fifteenth on 28th August, 1641 A.D., sixteenth on 18th August, 1642; seventeenth on 7th August, 1643, and eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth on 26th July, 1644, 15th July 1645, and 5th July, 1646 respectively. The variation of one day in every fourth year, when converted to Gregorian calender is due to the number of days of February of that year. The above dates, as calculated by Shahjahan-nama of Munshi Devi Prasad, edited by Raghubir Singh and Manohar Singh Ranavat[1] have been followed by me.

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, edited by Raghubir Singh & Manohar Singh Ranavat, pp. 137-217

Ranks, titles and promotions to Hindu mansabdars continued as usual. No difference can be seen in this respect in the second or even the last decade of the reign. The account, therefore, comes as a continuation of narratives without any separate introduction or conclusion. The various grants were made by the Emperor as and when he thought necessary. He had to keep Hindu mansabdars contented. Whenever he sent them on any campaign he granted some gifts or increased their mansab. This was always done in a manner to look like special favour shown by the Emperor. The recipients felt favoured and exalted.

On 9 Jamadi-us-Sani (Oct. 18, 1637) Jairam whose father Raja Anup Singh had died kissed the royal feet. He was granted a robe, the mansab of 1000 Zat/800 Sawar (original and increased), title of Raja and some horses and elephants.[1] During the life time of hisfather he had been granted a lower mansab. The same was now increased. His four younger brothers were also granted suitable mansabs. Nahar Solanki was granted an elephant on 12th Shaban (Dec. 20, 1637).[2] Raja Gaj Singh was granted an elephant on the occasion of celebrations of the birth anniversary of the Emperor. Kalyan Jhala who appeared before the Emperor on Dec. 3, 1637 A.D. to congratulate him on behalf of the Maharana on his victory over the Deccan was favoured with grant of an elephant. An elephant and a robe was also given to him to present the same to Rana (Maharana) Jagat Singh.[1]

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 137, Maasir-ul-Umara (Dr. H. Beveridge) Vol. I, pp. 730-31, Salih II, pp. 215-16 R.V. Somani

[2] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 139, History Of Mewar, Page 267

The mansab of Hari Singh S/o Kishan Singh Rathor was raised by 500 Zat to 1500 Zat/800 Sawar.[2] The Hindu mansabdars who were sent to Kabul with Prince Shuja were granted robes, horses etc. Raja Jai Singh was favoured with a robe, a horse with golden saddle, and a kettle-drum. Hari Singh and Kriparam were also favoured[3] with many gifts.

Gopal Singh was granted a robe and mansab of 1000 Zat/ 700 Sawar. Rai Kashidas was elevated to the mansab of 1000 Zat/250 Sawar and a robe was granted to him.[4]

On 4th Ziqad (March 11, 1638) the Nauroz was celebrated. As usual many promotions were granted. The mansab of Maheshdas Rathor, with original and increase, became of 1000 Zat/600 Sawars. Dayanat Rai, the official of Khalisa was elevated, with original and increase, to 1000 Zat/150 Sawar. He was also made incharge of Daftar-i-Tan.[5] On 8 Zilhajja (April 13, 1638) Gokuldas Sisodia was honoured with grant of the mansab of 1000 Zat/500 Sawar.[6]

Raja Gaj Singh died (May 6, 1638) and was succeeded by his second son Jaswant Singh. The elder son Amar Singh

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 139
2. Ibid, Page 139
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 140
4. Ibid, Page 141, Salih II, Page 228
5. Ibid, Page 142, Maasir-ul-Umara II, I, Page 34
6. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 142

had gone to Kabul with Prince Shuja. He was elevated to the mansab of 3000 Zat/3000 Sawar. The title of Rao was granted to him. Pargana of Nagaur was granted to him in jagir.[1] Jaswant Singh, the second son of Raja Gaj Singh presented a peshkash of 100 gold coins, 12 elephants and some studded jewels. The Emperor on 25th May, 1628 A.D. elevated him to the mansab of 4000 Zat/4000 Sawar and granted him the title of Raja, a standard, kettle-drum, horse with golden saddle and elephant.[2] On 12 July he was granted a robe. On August 6, Raja Jaswant Singh presented 6 elephants to the Emperor. On this occasion Rathors Bhava Singh Kanhot, Vitthal Gopal Dasot, Sundardas Rai Singhot, Rawal Bharmal Jagmasot, Jagat Singh Raidasot, Banmalidas, Adha Kishna Dursavat and Goverdhan Chandavat were also given robes by the Emperor.[3] The Zamindar of Gondawana, Rao Chand presented 4 elephants to the Emperor. Rai Singh Jhala was granted the mansab of 800 Zat/400 Sawar. The mansab of Hari Singh Rathor was raised to 1500 Zat/900 Sawar on 6 Rabi-ul-Awwal (July 8, 1638 A.D.).[4]

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 150, Salih II, Page 238, Lahori II, Page 97, Vir Vinod II, Pp. 338,822, Reu II, Page 651, Pargana of Nagor was given to Amar Singh after taking it from Rao Karan of Bikaner. This caused enmity between the two, see N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh, Page 30, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 233, James Tod, Annals And Antiquities, II, pp. 33-34
2. Ibid, Page 150, Lahori II, Page 97, Salih II, Page 238 Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 437, V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 80-81, Vir Vinod II, Page 822, Reu I, Page 210, Lahori II, Page 105, N.C. Rai, op cit, Page 30, Jaitdan, Pp. 1-2, Banki Das, Page 29, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 754
3. Bankidas, pp. 29-30 (No. 313-14)
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 150

On 15 Rabi-us-Sani (August 16, 1638) Raj Singh Rathor was admitted in the imperial service. Till now he was in the service of Raja Gaj Singh. Raj Singh Rathor was granted mansab of 1000 Zat/400 Sawar, a robe and a horse. He joined Raja Jaswant Singh's service with the royal permission.[1]

Raja Bithal Das was appointed commandant of the fort at Agra. For this assignment he was called from Dhandhirah and was favoured with grant of a robe, studded jamdhar, and a horse with golden saddle.[2]

The Emperor left for Lahore. When he reached Delhi he was presented an elephant by Raja Jaswant Singh. When the Emperor reached Palam, Raja joined him. On Oct. 5, Raja was further favoured with grant of a special robe and horse with golden saddle.[3]

On Oct. 15, 1638 (17th Jamadi-us-Sani) Sabal Singh S/o Suraj Singh, appointed in Suba Gujarat was elevated, with original and increase, to mansab of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar. Mahesh Das Rathor's mansab was also raised to 600 Zat/300 Sawar. A robe was also granted to him. Mahesh Das had earlier been in the service of Raja Gaj Singh and Raja Jaswant Singh. Now he was enrolled in the service of the Emperor.[4]

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 150-51, As Jaswant Singh was only 11 at that time, Asop Thakur Raj Singh Kumpavat, the same person as referred above Raj Singh Rathor, was appointed minister of Jodhpur by the Emperor. See G.N. Sharma; Rajasthan Ka Itihas I, Page 437
2. Ibid, Page 153, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 402, Salih II, Page 241
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 154, Lahori II, Pages 113-15, Vir Vinod II, Page 822
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 154

On 28th Nov., 1638 (1st Shaban) Rajrup S/o Raja Jagat Singh was appointed fauzdar of Kangra. His mansab was increased* and a horse was granted to him.[1] A horse was sent by Bhoj S/o Zamindar Bhara of Kachcha to the Emperor. Ishwar Das saw the Emperor with an arzdast of Rana Jagat Singh on 2nd Ramzan (Dec. 28, 1638). The Emperor granted a robe for him and a special robe and two Turkish horses with golden saddles for the Rana.[2]

On 7th Jan., 1639 Dayanat Rai was appointed in the department of Wizarat[3] with some specified rights.

On 18th Ramzan, Jan. 13, 1639 the Royal birth anniversary was celebrated. On this occasion many Amirs were favoured with increase in their mansab. Raja Jaswant Singh's mansab was exalted to 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar and Raja Rai Singh's to 3000 Zat/200 Sawar.[4] Dayanat Rai was granted the title of Ray Rayan.[5]

Raja Jagat Singh returned from Kabul on 4th Feb., 1639 and the Emperor who was at Lahore granted a robe and a necklace with beads of pearls to him.[6]

The Emperor granted an elephant to Raja Rai Singh. When

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 155, Salih II, P. 27
   *actual figure not mentioned by records.
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 155
3. Ibid, Page 155
4. Ibid, Page 155, Lahori II, Page 133, Salih II, Page 247, Raja Jaswant Singh was also given the pargana of Jaitaram, also see Vir Vinod Page 822, Jaitdan Page 2, V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, Page 81, Gopi Nath Sharma: Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 437
5. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 155
6. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 156

the Zamindar of Baglana, Bherji, died, his son Bahadur Paramji (Bairamji) was granted the mansab of 1500 Zat/1000 Sawar. He had embraced Islam and was named Daulatmand.[1]

The Emperor reached Rawalpindi on 28th March, 1639. Raja Jai Singh and Jaswant Singh each were granted an elephant. Raja Jai Singh and Rao Amar Singh were granted horses on April 16. The Emperor reached Naushahra on 25 Zilhajja (April 20, 1639 A.D.). The army under him was counted as consisting of 50,000 horsemen. It was on this day (Saturday, April 20) that Raja Jai Singh was granted the title of Mirza Raja. This title had earlier been granted to his grandfather Raja Mansingh by Akbar.[2] Rao Amar Singh received an elephant and Rai Singh a standard.

The mansab of Raja Jai Ram was raised to 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar. The mansab of Gokul Das Sisodia was raised to 1000 Zat/600 Sawar.[3] On 12th May Raja Bithaldas was granted a horse from the special stable. This horse had golden saddle. The Emperor entered Kabul. Mahesh Das Rathor was favoured with grant of 9 horses.[4]

The mansab of Raj Singh Rathor was raised to 1000 Zat/600 Sawar and that of Rai Singh Jhala to 1000 Zat/400 Sawar.[5]

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 156
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 157, Lahori II, Page 145, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 732
3. Ibid, Page 157
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 157
5. Ibid, Page 158

On 15 Rabi-us-Sani (August 5, 1639) Raja Bithal Das and his son were granted leave to visit their jagir. Raja got a special robe on this day. The mansab of his elder son Aniruddh was raised to 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[1]

Raja Jaswant Singh was granted a horse with golden saddle from special stable on 7th Jamadi-us-Sani. On 16th Jamai-us-Sani (Oct. 4) mansab of 800 Zat/200 Sawar was granted to Govardhan Rathor who was formerly in the employment of Raja Gaj Singh on 29th Razab (Nov. 15, 1639). Taja Jai Singh was permitted to leave for his watan. A special robe was given to him.[2]

On 15th Ramzan (Dec. 30) the death of Raja Ram Das of Narvar was reported to the Emperor. He, therefore, granted mansab of 1000 Zat/600 Sawar, original and increased, and title of Raja to his grandson Amar Singh. The narvar was assigned to him in jagir and he was also appointed its commandar.[3] On 9th Zilqad (Feb. 22, 1640) Raja Jaswant Singh was favoured with grant of a robe, a horse with golden saddle from the special stable and permission to leave for his watan. Raj Singh Kumpavat, his chief minister was also permitted to go along with him.[4]

Ram Singh S/o Karamasi Rathor, nephew of Rana Jagat Singh was favoured with grant of a robe and mansab of 1000 Zat/

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 158
2. Ibid, Page 159
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 159, Salih II, Page 259
4. Lahori II, Page 181, Jaswant Singh reached Jodhpur and his caronation was solemenised on 30th March 1640, See G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 437.

600 Sawar. Bhojraj S/o Raysal was granted mansab of 1000 Zat/ 500 Sawar.[1]

Raja Jagat Singh was appointed fauzdar of Kangra on the promise of remittance of 4 lakh rupees annually to the Royal Exchequer (8 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, August 16, 1640). He was also invested with a robe and a horse with silver saddle. On the same day Todar Mal Afzalkhani was invested with the title of Rai and granted a robe and Diwani, fauzdari and amanat (amini)[2] of Sarhind (a sarkar). On 7th Jamadi-us-Sani (Sept. 14, 1640) Raja Kunwar Sen of Kishtwar who was serving in Kashmir was permitted to leave. He was given a robe and a horse. Chandraman Bundela received a horse. He had been serving in Kabul.[3] On 9th Zilqad (Feb. 10, 1641 A.D.) Madho Singh S/o Rao Ratan Hada received an order increasing his mansab by 500 Sawar to 3000 Zat/2500 Sawar. Maheshdas and Chandraman were favoured with grants of an elephant each. Rao Ratan was given a sword with golden scabbard. Ram Singh, elder son of Raja Jai Singh was granted an elephant. Raja Jai Singh was favoured with grant of a robe, jamdhar, studded phul katarah and a horse with golden saddle.[4] Raja Rai Singh was given an elephant on 24th March, 1641 A.D.

Rao Amar Singh and Chaturbhuj Chauhan were asked by the Emperor to go to Prince Murad in Kabul. They were exalted with grants of horses with silver saddles, an elephant to the former and a robe and horse to the latter. Raja Jaswant Singh was given a robe and studded dhup. Raj Singh who had been in the service of Raja Jaswant Singh died. Hence Mahesh Das Rathor was appointed chief minister of Raja Jaswant Singh, on 1st Muharram, 1051 A.H. (April 2, 1641 A.D.). Raja Jaswant Singh's mansab was increased by 1000 Sawar now made du-aspa sih-aspa.[1]

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 160, Salih II, Page 269

[2] Ibid, Page 161, Salih II, Page 272

[3] Ibid, Page 162

[4] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 163, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 2

Mahesh Das Mahabat Khani was placed in the mansab group of 1000 Zat/800 Sawar.[2] The tuladan ceremony was held on 4th Rabi-us-Sani (3rd July, 1641). Raja Jaswant Singh was favoured with grant of a horse with golden saddle from special stud.[3] Raja Amar Singh received a kettle-drum.[4] Ram Singh S/o Karamasi Rathor was promoted to mansab of 1000 Zat/700 Sawar. Rai Todar Mal who was fauzdar and amin of Chakla Sarhind also got fauzdari of Lakkhi jungle.[5] On 19th August (21st Jamadi-ul-Awwal) Raja Bithal Das was given charge of defence of suba of Agra including the fort of Agra. He was exalted with grant of a special robe on this occasion. Ray Rayan was appointed Diwan-iBayutat (karkhanas) and granted a robe on 15th Rajjab (Oct. 11).[6] Some horses were purchased from Arabia. One of these with golden saddle was given to

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1. Lahori II, pp. 230, 232, 235, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 163, Salih II, Page 280, Kevalram, Page 216.
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 164
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 164-165, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 754
4. Ibid, Page 165
5. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 166
6. Ibid, pp. 166-167, Salih II, Page 285

Raja Jaswant Singh. The services of Rai Todarmal, the _fauzdar_ and _amin_ of Chakla Sarhind were appreciated with grants of an elephant and a horse to him.[1]

On 20th Ramzan (Dec. 14, 1641) Prince Murad captured the fort of Mau Nurpur. Raja Jai Singh and Raja Mansingh had rendered good services there. So, Raja Jai Singh's mansab was raised to 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar and Raja Mansingh was granted a robe, studded _jamdhar_, an elephant and a horse.[2]

Prithichanda, zamindar of Chamba was granted a robe, studded _jamdhar_, title of Raja, horse and mansab of 1000 Zat/ 400 Sawar. His _Zamindari_ was in the neighbourhood of Taragarh, which had been captured by Raja Jagat Singh, so he was asked to go to Chamba to help the imperial army capture the fort[3] of Taragarh.

Rai Mukund Das, Diwan of Asaf Khan was appointed _Daftar-i Tan_, after the death of Asaf Khan. His mansab was then fixed at 500 Zat/100 Sawar. This post was earlier held by Jaswant Rai, who was transferred to the _Khalisa_ whence Biharimal was shifted to Punjab as Diwan.[4]

On 19th Shawwal (Jan. 11, 1642) Tuladan ceremony (weighing against coins) was held. Maheshdas Rathor was on this occasion granted mansab of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[5]

On Aurangzeb's recommendation Shyam Singh was placed

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, _Shahjahan-nama_, Page 167
2. Lahori II, Page 719, Munshi Devi Prasad, _Shahjahan-nama_, Page 172, Salih II, Page 294, _Maasir-ul-Umara_, I, Page 732 mentions 2000 of Sawats of Raja Jai Singh as duaspa-sihaspa (the custody of the fort of Mau was also given to him). But other sources indicate that he reached to (2000x2-3 h) in the 20th year.
3. Salih II, P. 294, Munshi Devi Prasad, _Shahjahan-nama_, P. 172
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, _Shahjahan-nama_, pp. 173-174
5. Ibid, Page 174, Salih II, Page 298, _Maasir-ul-Umara_ II, Part I, Page 34

in the mansab group of 1000 Zat/500 Sawar. Rai Kashidas was appointed Diwan of the suba of Agra.[1]

On 25 Zilhajja (March 17, 1642) Raja Jagat Singh's offences were excused. His son Rajrup was also condoned. The earlier mansab of both of them was restored to them on 19th Muharram (April 10, 1642).[2] In 1642, to face the attack of Shah Safi on Qandhar a big army under Dara Shikoh was despatched by the Emperor. With him many Rajput mansabdars were sent. They were favoured on this occasion with many grants. For example Raja Jaswant Singh and Jai Singh were each favoured with grants of a special robe, studded jamdhar with phul katarah, horses with golden saddle from the special stud and a special elephant.[3] Rao Amar Singh was favoured with grant of a special robe, and some horses with golden saddle. His mansab was also raised from 3000 Zat/3000 Sawar to 4000 Zat/3000 Sawar.[4] Raja Rai Singh received a robe and was promoted to mansab of 4000 Zat/2000 Sawar, the increase being by 1000 Zat. Hari Singh and Maheshdas got robes, horses and standards.[5] The mansab of Girdhar Das Rathor was raised to 1000 Zat/400 Sawar. Raja Pahad Singh was granted an increase by 1000 Sawar du-aspa in his rank and was asked to proceed to crush the rebellion of Champat Bundela.[6] Raja Pahad Singh

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 174, Salih II, P.299
2. Salih, II, Page 301
3. Lahori II, pp. 293-94, Vir Vinod II, pp. 339, 822-3, Reu I, Page 214, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 175
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 175, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 233
5. Ibid, Page 175, Maasir II, I, Page 573
6. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 176, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 403, Maasir-ul-Umara II, I, Page 471

forced Champat to surrender and rejoin services under him. Later he joined the service of Dara Shikoh.

Madho Singh Hada's mansab was raised to 3000 Zat/3000 Sawar on 12th Jamadi-us-Sani (August 29, 1642). Three days later Mahesh Das Rathor got an increase in his mansab by 1000 Sawars. He now became a mansabdar of 2000 Zat/2000 Sawar. Jalor was given to him as his watan.[1] The mansab of Ram Singh Rathor was increased to 1500 Zat/800 Sawar. On 4th Rajjab (Sept. 19, 1642) Rai Mukund Das was appointed Diwan-i-Bayutat.[2] The mansab of Girdhar Das Gaur was raised to 1000 Zat/500 Sawar. Rai Todar Mal was appointed to mansab of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar du-aspa sih-aspa.[3] The mansab of Raja Bithaldas was raised by 1000 Zat to 5000 Zat/3000 Sawar. He was also granted a special elephant and a special horse with golden saddle.[4]

On 20th June, 1643 A.D. Raja Jaswant Singh was granted permission to visit his watan, Jodhpur. He was also favoured with grant of a special robe on this occasion.[5] Rao Satrusal got an elephant on 24th Rajjab (Sept. 28, 1643).

The Emperor set out for Ajmer on 18th Shaban (oct. 21, 1643). Raja Jai Singh came to see the Emperor near Chatsu

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 177, Salih Jild II, Page 308, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, I, Pp. 2, 34
2. Ibid, Page 177, Salih II, Page 309, Ibn Hasan: The Central Structure Of The Mughal Empire, pp. 189-209.
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 178, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 403
4. Ibid, pp. 178-179, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 402
5. Ibid, Page 179, Lahori II, pp. 335-36, Kevalram, Patra, Page 216B, Vir Vinod II, Page 823, N.C. Rai, Page 38, Jaswant stayed there for two years.

and presented one elephant and nine horses.[1] Raj Singh S/o Rana Jagat Singh was granted a robe, a studded sarpech, studded jamdhar and a tapchak (Turkish) horse with golden saddle.[2]

On 16th Ramzan (Nov. 19, 1643) Rana Jagat Singh's son Raj Singh was favoured with a robe, sword with gold-embellished scabbard, horses, elephant and some studded jewels worn by Rajputs. For Rana Jagat Singh a necklace of pearls, sword with gold-embellished scabbard and two horses with golden saddle were sent.[3]

Raja Kishan Singh Bhadoria was dead in Dec., 1643 A.D. The grandson of his uncle Rai Badan Singh was elevated to the mansab of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar with the increase of 500 Zat/500 Sawar. The title of Raja was also granted to him as Raja Kishan Singh had no son to succeed to this title.[4] The Emperor returned from Ajmer to Agra on 15th Shawwal (Dec. 17, 1643). The tuladan ceremony was held on 8th Zilqad (Jan. 9, 1644 A.D.). On this occasion Shyam Singh Sisodia's position was exalted with grant of the mansab of 1000 Zat/400

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1. Lahori II, Page 346, Munshi Devi Prasad, Page 180, On the same day, the 10th Nov. 1643 Raja Jaswant Singh came from Jodhpur to meet the Emperor. The latter gave him a robe of honour and permitted him to go back to Jodhpur- also see - Salih II, Page 326, V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, Page 83, N.C. Rai, op cit Page 40
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 180
3. Ibid, Page 181, Gahlot; Rajputane Ka Itihas, Page 250 G.H. Ojha, Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, Page 522
4. Ibid, Page 181, Salih II, Page 327, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 829

Sawars to him. Raja Badan Singh Bhadoriya was also granted an elephant.[1]

Pratap Ujjainiya was pardoned and placed in the mansab group of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar. The revenue (jama) of Palamau which mounted to one crore dam remained under him as usual.[2]

On 23rd Safar 1054 A.H. (April 21, 1644 A.D.) it was reported in the Royal court that Hari Singh S/o Kishan Singh Rathor was dead. Hari Singh had no son hence his cousin Rup Singh was invested with a robe, a horse with silver saddle and jagir of Kishangarh.[3]

Sabal Singh S/o Raja Suraj Singh who was posted in Gujarat received an increase by 500 Zat/200 Sawar in his mansab. With this increase his mansab stood at 1500 Zat/ 1200 Sawar.[4]

Rup Singh cousin of Hathi Singh stepped into his position as the latter had died issueless. The title of Rao, watan jagir of Rampura and mansab of 900 Zat/900 Sawar was conferred on him.[5]

Prithviraj Rathor was appointed qiladar of Daulatabad. Shivaram Gaur was similarly appointed qiladar of Asiragarh.[6]

On 30th Zamadi-ul Awwal, July 25, 1644 A.D. Amar Singh

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 181, Salih II, Page 328
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 184, Salih, II, Page 332
3. Ibid, Page 185, Salih, II, Page 337
4. Ibid, Page 185
5. Ibid, Page 186
6. Ibid, Page 186, Salih II, Page 338, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, I, Pge 482

killed Mir Bakhsi Salabat Khan and was himself killed.[1]

The mansab of Arjun Gaur was increased to 1000 Zat/500 Sawar and that of Gopal Singh (S/o Raja Manrup) to 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar. Shyam Singh (S/o Karamasi Rathor) was promoted to mansab of 1500 Zat/600 Sawar.[2]

Narsingh Das (S/o Dwarkadas) was appointed qiladar of Gavilgarh fort in Berar.[3] On 8th Shaban (Sept. 30, 1644 A.D.) Rao Satrusal Hada was granted leave to visit his watan (home-state). He was favoured with a robe and a horse with silver saddle. Kalyan Jhala who had come with an arzdast (petition) of Rana Jagat Singh was given permission to leave. He had received many gifts for himself and for the Rana. A special robe, studded belt, two special horses with golden and embellished saddles were sent for the Rana.[4]

Govardhan Rathor was posted as commandant of Asirgarh vice Shivaram Gaur.[5] Raja Bithaldas returned from his watan and was exalted with an increase in his mansab by 500 Sawar to 5000 Zat/3500 Sawar, a robe and a special horse with golden saddle. Rupsingh's mansab was also raised to 1000 Zat/700 Sawar. Sujan Singh Sisodia was placed in the mansab of 1000 Zat/500 Sawar, besides the grant of a robe.[6]

Rai Singh, the son of unfortunate Amar Singh, presented

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 186-89, Salih II, pp. 340-42
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 189, Salih II, Page 343, it was 18th regnal year.
3. Ibid, Page 189
4. Ibid, Page 190, R.V. Somani, History Of Mewar, P. 268
5. Ibid, Page 190
6. Ibid, Page 190, Salih, II, Page 348

4 elephants to the Emperor. The Emperor finding no fault with him granted the mansab of 1000 Zat/700 Sawar and a robe.[1]

Rai Kashidas was appointed Diwan of Agra. In 1645 A.D. Jaswant Singh was summoned at the Court. He met the Emperor at Rupavas while the latter was on his way to Lahore. The Emperor asked Jaswant to go to Agra and look after that suba until Shaikh Farid, the subahdar-designate reached there.[2] The importance of this apointment can't be better described than V.S. Bhargava who writes, "The appointment of Jaswant Singh as Subahdar of Agra and that too during the absence of the Emperor himself from Agra was a significant event. By his constant service and devotion the Raja had gained the confidence of the Emperor. His blood relationship with Jodha Bai, the mother of the Emperor, brought him in close contact with Shahjahan, who preferred to utilise the services of his khalazat-bhai at critical times."[3] The mansab of Prithviraj Rathor was raised to 2000 Zat/2000 Sawar on 12th safe (march 31, 1645 A.D.). He was already the qiladar of Daulatabad.[4]

Raja Jagat Singh was sent to Kabul. He was favoured with grant of a robe, a jewelled scabbard sword and horse. Many

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 191, Salih II, Page 348, M. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page 194
2. Lahori II, Page 407, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shāhjahan-nama, Page 191, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 754, Reu I, Page 215, Ojha, Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, I, Page 419, Umara-i-Hanood, Page 155, V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, P. 84
3. V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, Page 84
4. Salih II, Page 356, M. Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, Page 199, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 91-92, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 482

Rajputs were sent to Kabul because the subahdar of Kabul, Ali Mardan Khan, had requested the Emperor to send an army as reinforcement had to be sent to Balkh and Badakhshan. So Raja Rai Singh, Pahad Singh and Madho Singh Hada also proceeded thither.[1]

Hamir Singh, S/o Ishwar Das, G/o Duda Sisidia, who had been in the company of Rana Jagat Singh, was granted 500 Zat/300 Sawar as mansab and was also granted a robe.[2] On 8th Jamadi-us-Sani (July 22, 1645 A.D.) Govind Das Rathor was appointed mansabdar of 500 Zat/200 Sawar. It was the nineteenth year of the reign.[3] The mansab of Raja Kunwar Sen was raised to 1000 Zat/400 Sawar on 8th Shaban (Sept. 19, 1645 A.D.).[4]

Rai Singh Jhala was placed in the mansab of 1000 Zat/600 Sawar. Rai Todar Mal's mansab was raised to 1500 Zat/1200 Sawar du-aspa sih-aspa.[5] Raja Jairam's mansab was raised to 1500 Zat/1000 Sawar. Rup Singh's mansab now stood at 1000 Zat/800 Sawar. Mahesh Das Rathor's mansab was also increased to 1000 Zat/500 Sawar.[6]

The weighing (tuladan) ceremoney was celebrated on 14th Zilhajja (January 22, 1646 A.D.). The Hindu mansabdars

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 192
2. Ibid, Page 193
3. The nineteenth year began on 1st Jamadi-us-Sani (15 July, 1645) and ended on 4th July 1646, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 193
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 197, Salih II, p. 383
5. Ibid, Page 197, Salih, II, Page 384
6. Ibid, Page 197, Salih, II, pp. 385-86

who got increases in the mansab on this occasion were as follows:

Raja Bithal Das Gaur's mansab was raised by 500 Sawar to 5000 Zat/4000 Sawar. Raja Pahad Singh's mansab became 3000 Zat/3000 Sawar du-aspa sih-aspa. Hamesh Das Rathor's mansab was exalted to 2500 Zat/2000 Sawar and Anirudh S/o Raja Bithaldas was elevated to mansab of 1000 Zat/700 Sawar.[1]

When Raja Jagat Singh died in Peshawar, his elder son, Rajrup was conferred the title of Raja, mansab of 1500 Zat/ 1000 Sawar (original and increased) and the watan of his father as watan-jagir. The wooden forts of Sarab and Indrab were placed under his supervision.[2] Many Rajput mansabdars who were sent to accompany Prince Murad to Balkh and Badakhshan were suitably granted many gifts. Rao Satrusal was given a special robe, studded jamdhar and horse. Shivaram Gaur, Rupsing Rathor, Ramsingh Rathor, Gokuldas Sisodia, Girdhardas, Raja Amar Singh Narwari, Rai Singh Jhala and Arjun Gaur were favoured with a robe and a horse each.[3]

Rao Rupsingh Chandravat's mansab was raised to 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar and that of Raisingh Jhala to 1000 Zat/700 Sawar.[4]

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1. Salih II, Page 386, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 402 Maasir-ul-Umara, II, I, Page 471
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 198, Salih II, Page 387, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 575
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 199, Salih, II, pp. 389-90
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 199

Kunwar Ram Singh returned from his watan. The Emperor conferred on him mansab of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar and gave him a robe.[1]

Raja Jaswant Singh was favoured with studded jamdhar with phul katarah and a horse with golden saddle. Kunwar Ram Singh was also favoured with grant of a hourse with golden saddle.[2] Raja Jaswant Singh was again favoured when 1000 of his Sawars were made du-aspa sih-aspa. His mansab now stood at 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar (2000 Sawar du-aspa sih-aspa).[3] Mahesh Das Rathor's position was exalted with grant of a higher mansab to him, which now stood at 3000 Zat/2000 Sawar. He also got a kettle-drum. Kunwar Ram Singh S/o Raja Jai Singh was favoured with grant of a nacklace of pearls.[4] Mahesh Das Rathor was elevated to mansab of 3000 Zat/2500 Sawar. Raja Rathor was elevated to mansab of 3000 Zat/2500 Sawar. Raja Jairam got mansab of 1500 Zat/1200 Sawar (original and increased) and a robe. Rup Singh Rathor was elevated to mansab of 1500 Zat/1000 Sawar. The same mansab was also allotted to Ram Singh Rathor and Rao Rupsingh Chandravat. Both were favoured with a robe each.[5]

On 23rd Jamadi-us-Sani (July 27, 1646) Raja Rajrup was

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 200, Salih, II, Page 394
2. Ibid, Page 200
3. Lahori II, Page 505, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 200, Salih II, Page 395, Bhargava; Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, Page 84. Thereafter Jaswant Singh accompanied Shahjahan to Kabul.
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 202, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 34
5. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahån-nama, Page 205, Salih II, Page 205

favoured with grant of a studded jamdhar, beads of pearls and mansab of 2000 Zat/1500 Sawar. This meant that he got the addition by 500 Zat/500 Sawar. Raja Rajrup's mansab was again raised on 15th Rajjab (August 17, 1646). It now stood at 2000 Zat/2000 Sawar.[1] Rup Singh Rathor, grandson of Raja Kishan Rathor, was elevated to the mansab of 2000 Zat/2000 Sawar. Another grandson of Raja Kishan Rathor, Ram Singh Rathor was also placed in the same mansab of 2000 Zat/2000 Sawar which meant an increase of 500 Zat in his earlier mansab.[2] Gokuldas Sisodia was exalted to the mansab of 1500 Zat/800 Sawar with the increase by 500 Zat.

Rai Kashidas was appointed Diwan of Bengal.[3] The mansab of Jairam was raised by 500 Zat to 1000 Zat/500 Sawar on 23rd Ramzan (October 23, 1646 A.D.).[4] On 8th Shawwal (Nov. 7, 1646) Raja Bithaldas was elevated to the mansab of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar. Girdhar Das Gaur's mansab with original and increase stood at 1000 Zat/800 Sawar.[5] Sujan Singh Sisodia was exalted to the mansab of 1500 Zat/500 Sawar.[6]

On Rajab 16, 1056 A.H. (August 18, 1646) Raja Jaswant Singh was awarded a special horse with golden trappings and on 24th Zilhijja, 1056 A.H. (Jan. 21, 1647) 500 more of his horses were made du-aspa sih-aspa. His rank now stood at 5000/5000 (2500 x 2-3 h).[7]

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad op cit,,Page 205, Salih II, pp. 413, 421, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 575
2. Ibid, Page 208
3. Ibid, Page 208
4. Ibid, Page 208
5. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 209, Salih II,P. 428
6. Ibid, Page 210
7. Lahori, II, Page 627, N.C. Rai, Page 43, Bhargava, op cit., Page 84

Ratan S/o Mahesh Das was favoured with increased mansab of 1500 Zat/1500 Sawar, as his father Mahesh Das had died on 9th Safar (March 7, 1647 A.D.).[1] Shivaram was granted a robe and sent to protect the fort of Kabul. For (Rao Ratan Hada's son) Madho Singh, Rupsingh Rathor, Ram Singh Rathor who were in Balkh, horses with golden saddle were sent.[2]

The weighing ceremoney (tuladan) was celebrated on 9th Rabi-us-Sani (May 4, 1647 A.D.). On this occasion Arjan Gaur S/o Bithaldas was favoured with an increase in his mansab to 1000 Zat/700 Sawar.[3]

Raja Jai Singh was granted a robe of honour, a studded jamdahar with phul katarah and his mansab was increased to 5000/5000 (2000 x 2-3 h). He was asked to go to Balkh to serve under Aurangzeb there. Many Rajput mansabdars followed him on the Royal order. They were Hamir Singh Sisodia, Ballu Chauhan, Jaswant b/o Mahesh Das and others. They were all granted a horse each on this occasion.[4] This was in the twentieth year of the reign.

During the second decade, in all, 127 Hindus figured as mansabdars of 500 and above. In the twentieth year of the reign there were 110 Hindus who were still serving, the rest were those who had either died, fled or about whom details

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1. Lahori, II, Page 210
2. Ibid, Page 211
3. Ibid, Page 214, Salih, Jild II, Page 468
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-Nama, Page 215, Salih III, Page 473

are not available. A complete list of Hindu nobles is given in this thesis as (Appendix-A). There were 110 Hindu nobles in the 20th year of the reign. In total there were 592 mansabdars in the 20th year.[1] Thus, the percentage of Hindus stood at 18.6% whereas in the first decade it was only 18.1%. Thus there was an increase in the number of Hindu mansabdars in the second decade by .5%. The break-up of the Hindu nobles is as under:-

		*
5000 and above	6	
4000	2	1
3000	12	1
2500	1	
2000	11	1
1500	14	7
1000	21	3
900	2	
800	10	
700	10	1
600	3	
500	16	5
Total	108	19

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[1] Ain-i-Akbari, Tr. Blochman, Page 606

* Not mentioned in Lahori's list. Out of the total 108 + 19 = 127, there were 110 mansabdars living, the rest 17 were dead.

THIRD DECADE

The twenty first Julusi year began on 24th June, 1647 A.D. and continued upto 12th June, 1648 A.D. The reign of Shahjahan according to Julusi years lasted 31 years, 3 months and 13 days. He fell ill in the 31st year.[1] Since thereafter the War of Succession started soon and Shahjahan himself nominated Dara Shikoh as his successor, after the first week of illness,[2] it can be surmised that virtually Shahjahan's rule ended in the 31st Julusi year itself. However, it was formally terminated in the 32nd year. From the Gregorian calendar it stretches from 28th January, 1628 A.D. to 9th June, 1658 A.D., as calculated by Munshi Devi Prasad.[3] This means the reign of Shahjahan exactly lasted 30 years, four months and eleven days. Here too as for the earlier periods Julusi years have been followed in the narrative. In the 21st year Raja Jaswant Singh was promoted by 500 Sawar du-aspa sih-aspa. His mansab now stood at 5000/5000 (3000 x 2-3 h).[4] The pargana of Hindaun was given to him to meet the increased expenses on the army in view of his recent promotions. He kept this pargana in his possession for about nine years. This is clear from various khyats quoted by Reu.[5] The services of Todar Mal, amin of Sarhind were appreciated by the Emperor. Accordingly the

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 286-90
   J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol. I, Page 172
2. J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol. I, Page 174
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 47, 291. But according to J.N. Sarkar Shahhahan opened the gates of the fort of Agra to Aurangzeb's officers on 8th June, See, History Of Aurangzeb, Vol. I & II, Page 263
4. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 754, V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And Mughal Emperors, Page 84, N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh, Page 43
5. Reu: Marwar Ka Itihas, I, P. 217, Bhargava, op cit, P. 84, N.C. Rai, pp. 43-44

Emperor increased his mansab, by 500 Zat, to 2000/2000 and conferred on him the title of Raja, though he was not ruling Chief of any state.[1] Rajkunwar Raj Singh S/o Rana Jagat Singh was given a necklace of pearls and emeralds. He was also granted an elephant and some horses and was granted permission to visit his *watan*. On the occasion of his departure, he was further favoured with grant of a robe of honour, an elephant and two horses with golden trappings.[2]

Biram Deo Sisodia b/o Sujan Singh Sisodia entered the Royal service this year. He was given the mansab of 800/400.[3] Raja Jaswant Singh's mansab in the 21st year of the Reign was 5000/5000 (4000x2-3 h), and that of Raja Bithal Das 5000/5000 (1000 x 2-3 h).[4] This year Mukund Singh Hara was conferred the higher mansab of 2000/1500 and his hereditary *watan* Kota was given to him in jagir.[5] Ray Rayan's mansab was increased to 1000/250 and he was appointed to the *fauzdari* of Baglana and *Diwani* of all subahs of the Deccan.[6] The 22nd year of the Reign began on 1st Jamadi-us-Sani (June 13, 1648 A.D.) Raja Kunwar Sen Kishtawari died in this year and hence the Emperor granted the title of 'Raja' to his son Maha Singh (Mehman Singh) and gave him *jagir* of Kishtawar and

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1. Salih, III, P. 477, Munshi Devi Prasad: *Shahjahan-nama*, P.221
2. Salih III, pp. 491, 493
3. Salih III, Page 488, Munshi Muhammad Said Ahmad, *Umara-i-Hunood*, Page 120
4. Salih, III, pp. 491, 525, *Maasir-ul-Umara*, I, P. 402, Waris, Page 43 (a), M. Athar Ali, *Apparatus Of The Empire*, P. 231
5. Salih III, P. 526, *Maasir-ul-Umara*,II, Part I, P. 241, Kota was his *watan*. See J.S. Gahlot, *Kota Rajya Ka Itihas*, P. 47, Mathura Lal Sharma, *Kota Rajya Ka Itihas*, I, Pp. 140-141, Kewal Ram, P. 303
6. Salih III, Page 526, Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahan-nama*, Page 229, *Umara-i-Hunood*, Page 198

mansab of 800/400.[1] Raja Jaswant Singh, Raja Jai Singh and Raja Bithal Das were promoted each by 1000 Sawar du-aspa sih-aspa. Raja Jai Singh's mansab now became of 5000/5000 (3000 x 2-3 h) and that of Raja Jaswant Singh 5000/5000 (2-3h) du-aspa sih-aspa. Raja Rai Singh's mansab was elevated to 4000/2500 and those of Ram Singh Rathor and Rup Singh Rathor each to 2500/1200.[2] Mukund Singh Hara's mansab was raised by 500 Zat. Raja Badan Singh Bhadauria was also promoted, by 500 Zat, to 1500/1000.[3] Rajrup's mansab was raised to 2500/2500.[4] When Aurangzeb was sent to relieve Qandhar from the Irani onslaught, Raja Jaswant Singh, Raja Bithal Das, Raja Rai Singh and Rao Satarsal were sent along with the Prince. They were all favoured on this occasion with grants of robes, horses with golden saddles etc. Rup Singh, Ram Singh, Rai Ratan Rathor, Sujan Singh, Arjun Gaur, Biram Deo Sisodia also got robes and horses.[5]

In the 23rd year of the reign Raja Rai Singh's mansab increased to 5000/2500, Rao Satarsal's to 4000/4000, Rai Singh's and Rup Singh's to 2000/1200 and that of (Chitrabhoj) Chaturbhuj Chauhan to 1000/600. Goverdhan Rathor was elevated to the mansab of 1500/500[6] on his return from Kabul to Lahore

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1. Salih III, Page 529
2. Salih III, Page 531, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 402, 733, 754, Maasir ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 241, Bhargava op cit, Page 84, Umara-i-Hunood mentions Raja Jaswant Singh's mansab as 5000/5000 (3000 x 2-3h).
3. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 829
4. Masir-ul-Umara, II, I, Page 575
5. Salih III, Page 532
6. Salih III, pp. 561-62, M.Athar Ali, Apparatus Of The Empire, pp. 238, 39 Umara-i-Hunood, Page 224 mentions 22nd year.

where he kissed the Royal threshold which lay there at that time. Many Hundus were favoured with many gifts. The inclusive of them were Raja Rai Singh and Rao Satarsal who got each a robe, sword, elephant, horse etc.[1] (Rai) Raghunath was favoured with grant of the title of 'Rai', and a golden pen-stand and appointed Diwan-i-Tan.[2] Raja Jai Singh was permitted to go to his watan. His second son Kirat Singh was granted jagir of Mewat. Mewat was at this time a troubled area as some desperadoes were indulging in looting and other crimes. Kirat Singh was assigned task of eliminating these trouble makers.[3]

The 24th year began on 22nd May, 1651 A.D. Raja Pahad Singh whom Salih mentions as Raja 'Bahar' Singh was elevated by 1000 Zat and his 1000 Sawar was made du-aspa sihaspa. He was also assigned Chauragarh in Jagir.[4] Raja Jai Singh's mansab was raised by 1000 Sawar (2-3h) to become 5000/5000 (4000x2-3h). Pargana Chaul was assigned to him for the upkeep of additional horses. This pargana yielded revenue of 70 lacs of dams.[5] The Emperor raised the mansab of Kirat Singh by 1000 Sawar.[6] Rao Rup Singh died issueless. Rao Amar Singh Chandavat, another grandson of Rao Chanda was appointed his successor. He was granted the mansab of 1000/900, title of Rao, a robe, horse and Pargana Rampur in jagir.[7]

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1. Salih III, Page 564
2. Salih III, Page 569, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 243, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 233
3. Salih III, pp. 569-70, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 243
4. Salih III, Page 570, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 115, His mansab now became 4000/3000 (2-34)
5. Umara-i-Hunood, Page 166, Maasir-ul-Umara, Part I, P. 733
6. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 244
7. Umara-i-Hunood, Pp.60, 228, Kewal Ram, Tazkiratul-Umara, P.24

The 25th Julusi year of the reign began on I Jamadi-us-Sani, May 11, 1651 A.D. and ended on 29th April 1652 A.D. In this year Raja Bithal Das Gaur died in his watan. The Emperor promoted his son Aniruddh to mansab of 3000/3000. Aniruddh's earlier mansab was 1500/1000. So he got an increase of 1500/2000. The title of 'Raja' was given to him. He was also granted Qiledari of Ranathambhor. The second son of Raja Bithal Das was Arjun. He got increament of 500/700 in his mansab. Thus his mansab became 1500/1500. Other son Bhim got mansab of 1000/400.[1] Shivaram and his younger brother Girdhar, were sons of Raja Bithal Das's elder brother Balram. They were also suitably granted higher mansabs. Shivaram was granted mansab of 2000/1500 and Girdhar that of 1500/1200. The increases were by 500/300 and 500/200 respectively. Raja Bithal Das's assets were distributed among his sons.[2] Ram Singh Rathor's mansab was increased to 4000/2000. A kettle-drum was granted to him. Mukund Singh Hada also got a kettle-drum besides a flag. His mansab, according to Umara-i-Hunood became 3000/2000. Similar presents of flag and kettle-drum were given to Sabal Singh and Ratan Rathor. Salih wrongly mentions Rao Amar Singh Chandavat having got the mansab of

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[1] Salih III, Page 589, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 249, Maasir-ul-Umara Vol. I, pp. 264, 403. Arjun's mansab was 1000/700 in the 21st year of the reign which was increased to 1000/800 in the 22nd year; Umara-i-Hunood mentions that out of Rs. 10 lacs obtained cash from the treasury of Raja Bithaldas, the Emperor gave 6 lacs to Aniruddha, 3 lacs to Arjun, 60,000 to Bhim and 40,000 to Harjis. These four were the sons of Raja Bithaldas, P. 107, also see page 56, Kewal Ram, op cit., p. 247

[2] Salih III, Page 590, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 249, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 107

2500/2500. Umara-i-Hunood correctly mentions as 1500/1000. This is also corroborated by Kewal Ram.[1]

Raja Jai Singh came to the royal court and received a special robe of honour, a horse with gilded saddle and an elephant from the Royal stable.[2] The Emperor set out for Kabul on 17th February, 1652 A.D. He despatched an army of 50,000 horses, 9000 foot soldiers and gunners etc. towards Qandhar under Sadullah Khan. Raja Jai Singh was assigned the charge of advance guard (harawal), other Rajputs included in the army Rao Satarsal, Raja Aniruddha, Raja Rajrup etc. On this occasion many leading nobles got robes, horses and other gifts from the Emperor. Raja Jai Singh got a robe of honour, a horse with golden saddle and an elephant. Rao Satarsal and Rup Singh got each a robe and a horse with golden saddle. Similarly Raja Aniruddha, Rajrup, Ram Singh, Mukund Singh Hada, Sabal Singh, Ratan, Raja Shivaram, Sujan Singh, Arjun, Raja Madan Singh, Girdhar Das, Rai Singh, Biram Deo, Rao Amar Singh Chandavat were favoured with grants of robes and horses, some with golden saddles and others with decorated trappings.[3] Raja Rajrup's mansab was raised by 500 Zat to 3000/2500.[4]

The 26th Julusi year began on 1st Jamadi-us-Sani

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1. Salih III, pp. 591-92, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 343, Page 60 mentions Rao Amar's mansab 1500/1000, Kewal Ram, op. cit., Page 246
2. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 733
3. Salih III, 595-96, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 250, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 733
4. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 575, M. Athar Ali, The Apparatus of Empire, Page 264

(April 30, 1652 A.D.) and ended on 18th April 1653 A.D.[1] The army under Aurangzeb and Sadullah Khan reached Qandhar and besieged it. Raja Raghunath was assigned the task of Daftar-i Tan and that of the office of Khalisa in the 26th year of the reign.[2]

On 10th April, 1652 A.D. the death of Rana Jagat Singh occurred.[3] His son Rajsingh sent a petition (arzdast) to the Emperor. The Emperor conferred on him the title of 'Rana', the mansab of 5000/5000, and a studded jamdhar. Besides, an elephant and some hourses were also given to him.[4]

The brother of Rana Jagat Singh, Garib Das was penalised. His mansab was cancelled and jagir withdrawn as he had gone to his watan without Royal permission.[5]

On 26th Safar (Jan. 6, 1654) the solar birth anniversary of the Emperor was celebrated. This was the 27th Julusi year of his reign. Raja Jaswant Singh was granted the title of 'Maharaja' on this occasion. His mansab was also increased to 6000/6000 (5000x2-3h).[6] On this occasion the mansab of Ram Singh was increased to 2000/1500. Puran Mal got shortly afterwards the mansab of 1500/1000 with a robe of honour and a horse. Raja Amar Singh Narvari got a horse. Jagram Kachhawaha

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 251
2. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 559, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 254, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 233, Kewal Ram, Page 262
3. Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 345, Mewar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 142-52, G.H. Ojha, Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, I, pp. 520-30
4. Salih III, Page 614, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P.255, G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, P. 345, Raghubir Singh, Purva Adhunik Rajasthan, P. 111, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, P.763
5. Munshi Devi Prasa, Shahjahan-nama, Page 261
6. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 261, Salih, III, P. 631 Kewalram, P. 257, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 754

got the mansab of 1000/800 and Raja Kishan Singh that of 1000/500.[1]

Kunwar Ram Singh S/o Raja Jai Singh got an increased mansab of 2500/1500 while Biram Deo's mansab was increased to 2000/800.[2] Raja Jaswant Singh's mansab was increased to 6000/5000 while Rup Singh Rathor's increased to 4000/2500. Biram Deo was favoured with a necklace of pearls, dagger, sarpech, marasa etc.[3]

Jasrup Medatia made an attempt on the life of the Emperor but was killed by Naubat Khan and others present there.[4]

Rana Raj Singh had reconstructed the fortress of Chitor, hence strict warning was sent by the Emperor. Later an army under Sudullah Khan went there to demolish the fortification. After Sadullah Khan demolished the new constructions, Rana sued for forgiveness and sent his elder son with Munshi Chandra Bhan to the Court. The Emperor named that unnamed son of 6 years Saubhagya Singh and granted to him sarpech of pearls, studded urbashi etc.[5] Sadullah Khan returned from Chittor on 22nd Muharram (Nov. 22, 1654 A.D.). The next day Saubhagya Singh was permitted to go back to his home. He was as a mark of Royal favour granted an elephant and a horse.[6]

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[1] Salih III, pp. 598-99
[2] Salih III, Page 612
[3] Salih III, Page 613
[4] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 262, Salih, III, P. 634
[5] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 265, Salih, III, pp. 644-45, G.N. Sharma, Mewar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 153 155, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, pp. 345-346, Elliot & Dowson (Shahjahan-nama by Inayat Khan), Vol. VII, pp. 103-104
[6] Ibid, Page 265, Salih III, Page 646

Rai Raghunath, who was Daftar-i Tan was elevated to the mansab of 1000 Zat/400 Sawar, and conferred the title of "Ray Rayan." He was also appointed to look after work of Diwan till the appointment of Diwan-i Ala.[1]

The Zamindar of Kumaun, Bahadur Chand was favoured with grant of horses, jamdhar, sword, etc.[2] Raja Pahad Singh died. Hence his son Sujan Singh Bundela was given the title of Raja. His mansab was now fixed at 2000/2000.[3] Puran Bundela's mansab was increased by 500 sawars to 1500/1500 and Panwari, in the Sarkar of Kalpi was given to him in jagir.[4] After the death of Raja Amar Singh his son Anup Singh had been granted the title of Raja and Bandho in jagir. His mansab was fixed at 3000 Zat/ 2000.[5] This was the thirtieth Julusi year. The mansab of Girdhar Das Gaur was raised to 2000/2000. The fauzdari and qiladari of Agra was also assigned to him.[6]

In the thirty-first Julusi year which began on 7th March 1657 A.D. and continued upto 23rd February 1658 A.D., some promotions were granted. This was the period when Shahjahan fell ill (Sept. 1657) and the whole Empire raced towards that calamity (of the War of Succession) which ended ignominously the glorious reign of Shahjahan. On 19th Feb. 1658 Raja Jai

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 270, Salih III, Pp.666-67, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, I, pp. 559-560 mentions 1000/200. But Umara-i-Hunood mentions 1000/400, Page 234

[2] Ibid, Page 271, Salih III, Page 655

[3] Salih III, Page 646, Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 115, 273

[4] Salih, III, Page 658

[5] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 277, Salih, III, Page 676, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 209

[6] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 280, Salih, III, Page 681, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 310

Singh's mansab was raised to 6000/6000 (2-3h).[1] Kunwar Ram Singh's mansab was increased by 500 Sawars to 3000/2000. He was also given, a kettle-dram.[2] Rao Karan was promoted by 500/500 to 3000/2000.[3] Raja Jaswant Singh's services were so badly needed to Dara Shikoh, that the latter requested Shahjahan to grant the former the highest mansab, held by any Rajput so far i.e. 7000/7000. Besides, he was appointed subahdar of Malwa and one hundred horses and one lakh rupees were also given to him.[4]

The thirty second Julusi year began on February 24, 1658 A.D. and after one hundred and two days, Shahjahan's reign ended on 9th June 1658 A.D. This period was the period of turmoil, hence no favours could be granted to any Hindu mansabdar in this period. At the end of Shahjahan's reign the Hindu mansabdars split into supporters of Dara Shikoh, Murad Bakhsh and Aurangzeb, Shuja had no eminent Hindu supporters. This is shown by Table No. 4 of this thesis.[5] There were, in all, 153 Hindu mansabdars of 500 and above whose names figure[6] during the third decade of the reign. Of this 33 were either dead or had left the Imperial service by way of desertion. The rest 120 were living at the end of the thirtieth Julusi year, which was the last effective year of the reign of Shahjahan. The next year he fell ill and the administration was thrown out of gear.

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 290, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 167

[2] Salih, III, Page 663

[3] Ibid, III, Page 664

[4] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 290, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 155

[5] See Table No. 4, Page 212 of this thesis.

[6] See Appendix A of this thesis.

The comparative picture, showing the strength of the Hindu mansabdars, at the end of the thirtieth year (21.5% of the total strength of the nobility of 1000 and above), and during the entire reign of thirty years and four months (1628-1658 A.D. (22.4% of the total strength of the nobility of 1000 and above) have already been shown as per Table No. 3 of this thesis.[1]

If we take into account all the 'amirs' of 500 and above of the entire reign of Shahjahan, the percentage of Hindus comes to 20.9. This has also been shown as per Table No. 2.[2]

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[1] See Table No. 3, Page 45. of this thesis.
[2] See Table No. 2, Page 43. of this thesis

CHAPTER-IV

Role of the Hindu Mansabdars in campaigns to exterminate rebellions

CHAPTER IV

ROLE OF THE HINDU MANSABDARS IN CAMPAIGNS TO EXTERMINATE REBELLIONS

Commencement Of The Reign

'His Majesty Jannat Makani Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir Badshah' died on Sunday, the 28th of Safar 1037 A.H. corresponding to the 18th Aban when the sublime age had attained 58 years and one solar month and 29 days corresponding to 59 years 11 lunar months and 12 days.[1] According to Munshi Devi Prasad's calculation it was 28th October 1627 A.D. Upon Jahangir's death Yamin-ud Daula Asaf Khan, the *wazir* and father-in-law of Khurram took measures to safeguard the interests of the latter lest Nurjahan should exploit the situation to the advantage and enthronement of her son-in law Prince Shahryar. Hence Asaf Khan with the help of Iradat Khan raised Bulaki (Dawar Bakhsh), the son of Khusrau to the throne,[2] and intimated the same to Shahjahan with the special urgent message

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1. Lahori, *Badshahnama*, Vol. I, Page 74 (translated by Dr. B.P. Saksena, unpublished, typed copy) Munshi Devi Prasad: *Shahjahan-nama*, Page 45, Elliot and Dowson, Vol. VII~~I~~, Page 5, *Maathir-ul Umara*, Vol. I, Page 763, (foot-note No. 2) mentions that Jahangir died on 7th Nov., 1627. B.P. Saksena mentions the date as 29th Oct. Raghubir Singh, *Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan*, Page 97 mentions 19th Oct., 1627. But the correct calculation seems to be 28th October.
2. Lahori, *Badshahnama*, Vol. I, Page 75 (translated by B.P. Saksena), Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahan-nama*, Page 45, Beni Prasad, *History Of Jahangir*, Page 368

to proceed to the capital as soon as possible. Shahjahan was then at Junnar in the Deccan. The person selected for this urgent task of rushing hastily to intimate Shahjahan was a Hindu named Banarasi. 'The same day Yamin-ud-Daulah, having saturated Banarasi with promises of royal favours so arranged that travelling with expeditious speed quicker than breeze or the north wind he should wait upon the felicity bearing presence.'[1] Banarasi covered the distance in 20 days and reached Junnar on the 19th Rabi I, 1037 A.H., i.e. Sunday, November 18, 1627 A.D. While on the way he had already met Mahabat Khan. The two congratulated the Prince on the aforementioned day.[2] Shahjahan proceeded from Junnar on Nov. 22, 1627 A.D. In the meantime Shahryar whom Lahori calls Nashudani, who was at Lahore making preparations to fight for the throne, had to be extirpated. Asaf Khan addressed himself to this task. The lone prominent Hindu mansabdar who took part in the military campaign against Shahryar was Raja Jagat Singh S/o Raja Basu. He was placed in the vanguard along with Khwajah Abul Hasan, Alivardi Khan, Mukhlis Khan and others.[3] However, there was a full contingent of Rajputs in the advance guard.[4] Shahrayar faced the army led by Bulaqi, the emperor, on

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, Page 76; Muhammad Salih Kambu, I, Page 199, Beni Prasad, History Of Jahangir, Page 368
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I (translated by B.P. Saksena), Page 80, Elliot and Dowson, Vol. VII, Page 6, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 45, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 60, Beni Prasad, History Of Jahangir, Page 371
3. Lahori, Vol. I, Page 78
4. Ibid, Page 78

11 Nov., 1627, three kos away from Lahore and was defeated and his 'eyes were pierced with a needle so that he might never again entertain the desire of kingship.[1] After the victory Asaf Khan sent another request 'to the Soloman like sovereign to march post haste towards the capital of the empire.[2]

Shahjahan, having sent Jan Nisar Khan to the Deccan with a tughra[3] (royal mandate) for Khan Jahan Lodi confirming the latter in his jagirs and in the subahdari of Deccan, reached Ahmadabad on 16 Dec. 1627. Khan Jahan Lodi became rebellious and left for Mandu and seized Malwa. Raja Gaj Singh and Raja Jagat Singh were with him but seeing his rebellious designs they dissociated themselves from him and retired to their homelands.[4] They did so because firstly they did not want to be a party to the rebellion against the Emperor and secondly the situation at the capital was yet far from being much clear. Shahjahan crossed Narbada and on the 17th Azar celebrated the lunar weighing ceremony.[5] It marked the end of the 37th year and the beginning of 38th year of his life. On the same day he was informed that Asaf Khan had defeated and imprisoned Shahryar. This news had been gathered by Sher Khan 'from the communications of Gujarati Hindus settled in Lahore'.[6] Shahjahan sent a firman according to which Nashudani, Bulaqi, his brother

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1. Lahori, Vol. I, Page 80, Beni Prasad, History Of Jahangir, Page 371
2. Lahori, Vol. I, Page 80
3. Ibid, Page 82
4. Ibid, Page 82, G.H. Ojha, Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyat, I, Page 397 G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 373
5. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 83
6. Ibid, Page 83

Gurshasp Tahmurs and Hoshang 'were made to travel in the valley of non-existence and the garden of life was cleared of the bean'o of their existence.[1]

Rana Karan welcomes Shahjahan

While Shahjahan was on his way to Agra, he reached near the territory of Mewar in January 1628 A.D. Rana Karan Singh waited on him on 2nd January at Gogunda out of his feelings of sincerity and fidelity.[2] Shahjahan heaped on him high favours by confirming his former mansab of 5000 Zat/ 5000 Sawar and the existing fief.[3] He was given leave to go back. Rana Karan made arrangements for his safe travel through his state. He sent his brother Arjun Singh with Shahjahan and returned to Udaipur.[4] Rana Karan's friendship with Shahjahan was strengthened. This was the first time when Rana had taken keen interest in the affairs of the Mughals. This friendship was beneficial for the Mughal empire as it contributed to the maintenance of peace. In the words of G.N. Sharma,

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 86; Beni Prasad, History Of Jahangir, pp. 371-372. The story about the survival of Bulaqi or Dawar Bakhsh given in the annals of Persia and in the accounts of some Europeans travellers (Manucci Vol. I, Page 181, Tavernier, Vol. I, Page 338) can not be taken as true. See B.P. Saksena, (History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli), footnote No. 88 on pp. 62-63
2. Ibid, Page 86, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, Part II, pp. 258-60, Rajprakash Jishani, pp. 25-27, Iqbalnama, Part 3, Page 545, G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Page 343, Muhammad Salih Kambu I, Page 204, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 763, Beni Prasad, Page 372
3. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I (translated by B.P. Saksena) Page 86, Shahjahan celebrated his thirty-eighth solar birthday here; Beni Prasad, History Of Jahangir, Page 372
4. G.H. Ojha, Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas, Vol. II, Page 518, Rajprashasti Mahakavya, Sarg 5

"During this period Mewar and the Mughals were on terms of exceptional cordiality and the personal friendship of the rulers of these powers contributed to the maintenance of good understanding between the two races."[1]

Many Hindu mansabdars meet Shahjahan at Ajmer

When Shahjahan reached Ajmer many prominent Hindu mansabdars came to meet him. Among them were Ani Rai and Raja Bharat Bundela besides many others.[2] When Shahjahan marched from Ajmer towards the capital some others kissed the majestic threshold. Raja Rai Singh was one of them.[3] While Shahjahan was at Ajmer Raja Gaj Singh had left Khan-i-Jahan Lodi and proceeded to his homeland. Another prominent Rajput mansabdar Raj Jai Singh had also left Khan-i Jahan Lodi for his homeland, but came to meet Shahjahan at Ajmer.[4]

Accession of Shahjahan

Shahjahan's accession took place in the capital of Agra on Monday, the 25th of the month of Bahman coinciding with 8th Jamadi II of 1037 A.H.[5] (February 4, 1628 A.D.). Dr. Nazir Hasan Zaidi, translator of Amal-i-Salih also supports

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1. G.N. Sharma, Mewar and the Mughal Emperors, Page 147
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 88, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 46
3. Ibid, Page 88
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 46, Raghubir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 99, G.H. Ojha, Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, I, Page 397, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, P. 731, G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 373
5. Ibid, Page 126, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 47, Salih, I, Page 209 has given 7th Jamadi Sani as the date of accession. But the firman which Shahjahan issued with his own handwriting on the day of accession is dated 8th Jamadi Sani.

the view that it was 8th Jamadi Sani, not the 7th written by Salih.[1] His title had been fixed as 'Abu Muzaffar Shihabuddin Muhammad Sahib Qiran Sani Shahjahan Padshah Ghazi."[2]

Eearlier Rana Karan had sent his eldest son Jagat Singh in the service of Shahjahan when the latter had brought the Rana to submission in 1614 A.D. Since then Rana Jagat Singh had served him in the Deccan with one thousand horsemen. He had also accompanied the Emperor during his visit to Kashmir.[3] Mewar's acceptance of the Mughal suzerainty and service had positive results for Shahjahan. Not only the Rajputs but the whole lot of the Hindu mansabdars figured in all the battles which were fought during the reign of Shahjahan. The all important obligations of a mansabdar was to present himself with the required contingent from him at the behest of the Emperor and to fight the enemy as directed. So there can hardly be any divergence of opinion about the point that the Hindu mansabdars fought in all the major or minor battles for the Mughals. Obviously the standpoint here is different. What the Hindu mansabdars accomplished for the Mughal Empire was not only due to their nature and obligation of employment but also because of their intimate relationship with the Emperor. The Emperor trusted them and they served him with the strict sense of dedication. Herein lies their chief importance and from this point of view it seems that many

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1. Salih, I, Page 209 (footnote)
2. Lahori, I, Page 88, Elliot and Dowson, Vol. VII, Page 6, mentions the date as 6th February while Munshi Devi Prasad gives the date 4th Feb. Muhammad Salih Kambu, I, P. 237
3. Lahori, I, pp. 179, 194

accomplishments of the reign of Shahjahan were due to this factor.

In this chapter their role in suppression or extermination of the three major and some minor rebellions of the period is brought out. These rebels were mainly three viz. Khan-Jahan Lodi, Raja Jujhar Singh Bundela, and Raja Jagat Singh. The other rebellions were minor ones spearheaded by Jats, Champat Bundela, Bherji of Baglana, Maroo Gond of Ganaur, and Pratap Chero of Palamau.

(1) Jat Insurgency: Role of Raja Jai Singh

The first insurgency was reported from the area of Mahaban and this was as referred to by Munshi Devi Prasad possibly the rebellion of Jats. On 8th Shaban (April 13, 1628 A.D.) an army was sent to quell this rebellion of the land of Mahaban and its environs. This army included a prominent Rajput mansabdar Raja Jai Singh who went there with his contingent. Qasim Khan[1] was also sent along with Raja Jai Singh. They crushed the insurgents and returned to court to report the victory on 3rd of Zilqad i.e. 25th June, 1628 A.D.[2]

(2) Rebellion of Khan-i-Jahan Lodi

Khan Jahan Lodi was a brave but haughty Afghan. He belonged to the Shahukhail clan. He was the son of Daulat

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama (Eng. trans. by B.P. Saksena) Page 215, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 51 mentions the name as Diler Khan, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 731
2. Lahori, I, Page 225

Khan Lodi. His initial name was Pir Khan (Pira). Lahori mentions him by the name 'Pira' and sometimes he writes Pirai. He had been a favourite amir of Jahangir and was conferred all favours which could be due to such a great amir by Shahjahan. But as Dr. B.P. Saksena has very rightly remarked, "Being an Afghan he was very susceptible to affront, his manners were rough and his bearing haughty."[1] During the last days of Jahangir, Khan Jahan who had been appointed as the subahdar of the Deccan, had become rebellious. He became friendly with the Nizamshah and surrendered Balaghat to him for three hundred thousand rupees.[2] When Jahangir died Khan Jahan misread the situation. He thought the contest for the throne was between Shahryar and Dawar Baksh and Shahjahan stood no chance of success. This was a misjudgement on his part. He refrained from aligning with Shahjahan. On the latter's accession to the throne he was offended because of conferment of the title of Commander-in-chief on Mahabat Khan. Khan Jahan Lodi thought the title should have been conferred on him. Hence he did not heed to the advice of the messenger who had been sent to him by the Emperor after accession. Maasir-ul-Umara's narrative runs, 'Shahjahan sent Jan Nithar Khan who was a confidential and tactful servant to Khan Jahan

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1. B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, pp. 66-67
2. Lahori, Badshahnama (English translation by B.P. Saksena, typed copy) I, Page 299, Muhammad Salih Kambu, Jild I, pp. 316-17, B.P. Saksena, pp. 67-68, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 798

with a gracious *firman* and an order for the confirmation of his governorship of the Deccan.'[1] Khan Jahan told the messenger that he was not in a position to serve the Emperor. He attacked Mandu, thereafter, and took Malwa from Muzaffar Khan Mamuri who was the governor.[2] Raja Jai Singh and Gaj Singh who were with him fled to their respective homelands. So he got alarmed.[3] But, when he heard of the arrival of the Emperor at Ajmer, he became more nervous.

He sent a message for being considered for forgiveness.[4] The Emperor acceded to his request and confirmed him in the governorship of Berar and Khandesh and also asked him to make amends for his errors by recovering the area of Balaghat which he had surrendered to the Nizam Shah.[5] But Khan Jahan's task in the Deccan did not prove encouraging. So he was transferred to Malwa. When Jujhar Singh rebelled Khan Khanana Mahabat Khan was sent against him. On this occasion Khan Jahan had also been asked to cooperate which he did and the rebel shortly submitted. Khan Jahan Lodi then was summoned to the court. For eight months he attended the court. But slowly he got convinced that his earlier nefarious activities would not go unpunished by the Emperor. Hence he fled from Agra on the night of 26th Safar 1039 A.H. (October 3, 1629 A.D.).[1] The Emperor despatched Khwaja Abul Hasan to pursue the rebel. The army which proceeded under the over all command of Khwaja Abul Hasan included the following Hindu Mansabdars.[2] 1. Raja Jai Singh, 2. Rao Sur Bhurtiya, 3. Raja Bithal Das Gaur, 4. Raja Bharat Bundela, 5. Madho Singh Hada, 6. Bhim Rathod 7. Prithviraj Rathod, 8. Raja Bir Narayan and 9. Rai Har Chand Parihar. A great fight took place at Dholpur, 18 kos from Agra. Raja Bithal Das, Prithviraj Rathor, Girdhar Das (brother of Raja Bithal Das) and his brothers showed exemplary valour befitting to Rajputs.[3] They were wounded. Lahori writes, 'Two brothers of Raja Bithal Das together with about one hundred Mughals and Rajputs inspired by the sense of loyalty played off with their lives after much exertion for the cause.'[4] Sixty men on the side of Khan Jahan were also killed. Lahori further mentions that Prithviraj fought a battle

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[1] Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 798, Also see Khafi Khan I, Page 391, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, pp. 68-69

[2] Lahori, I, Page 300, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page. 799

[3] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 300, Salih, I, Page 318 Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 799, 731, 570, Raghubir Singh: Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 98

[4] Ibid I, Page 300, Salih I, Page 318

[5] Ibid, Page 300, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I mentions that he was made governor of Malwa, Page 799. Infact he was transferred to Malwa subsequently.

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama I, Page 304, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 54, Salih I, Page 321, Umra-i-Hunood, pp. 105, 116, 163, Maasir ul Umara, I, Page 800 mentions 27th Safar, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 731. According to Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyat, Jild I, Page 165, he fled on Kartik Vadi 13 (14th October).
2. Lahori I, Page 305, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 55, Salih I, Page 322, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 800, 731, 408, 401, Vol. II Part I, Page 1, 481, 'Jodhour Rajya Ki Khyat mentions Abul Hasan as Raja Husain, Jild I, Page 165
3. Lahori, I, Page 306, Salih I, pp. 323-24, Umra-i-Hunood, Pp. 105, 116, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 401
4. Lahori I, Page 307, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 55, Munshi Devi Prasad's version records 1000 dead. The error seems in printing. The dead number about 100 as it is also supported by Dr. B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihili, Page 72

directly with Khan Jahan. 'Near Dholpur he came up with Khan Jahan and engaged him. After the manner of the Rajputs he dismounted and behaved with gallantry, and received several wounds.'[1] In this battle they wounded each other with spears.[2] This caused Khan Jahan to take to heels. The bravery of Prithviraj shown on this occasion was quite significant. It was he who actually wounded Khan Jahan's person and compelled him to flee. Since he himself was also wounded in the battle, he could not pursue and succeed in capturing him. Khan Jahan abandoned all his women, children, concubines, slave girls and other dependants in a state of calamity.[3] Accompanied by a few non-Hindu mansabdars Raja Jai Singh hotly went in pursuit of the imprudent Pirai. But Pirai succeeded in escaping the Mughals to the forests of Bundelkhand.[4] The wounded nobles were recalled by the Emperor to the court and were suitably rewarded. Among them figured the names of Raja Bithaldas and Prithviraj who had fought most valiantly.[5]

Khan Jahan Lodi (Pirai) was helped by Bikramajit S/o Jujhar Singh in escaping through his state. He fled towards Gondwana. In the opinion of Lahori, had Bikramjit not guided

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1. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 401
2. Lahori, I, Page 307, Umra-i-Hunood, Page 116, also mentions the duel between Khan Jahan Lodi and Prithviraj Rathor, also see Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 481-482, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 800
3. Lahori, Badshahnama I, Page 308, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 73, Salih, I, Page 325, Maasir-ul-Umara Vol. I, Page 800
4. Lahori, I, Page 308, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 55, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 801, Salih, I, pp.325, 326
5. Lahori I, Page 309, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 73, Salih I, Page 326, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 481-82

that vanquished (one), he might have been easily captured or killed.[1] After passing some time in Gondwana he went via Berar to the territory of the Nizam-ul-Mulk[2] who welcomed him. As Maathir-ul-Umara mentions, "Nizam Shah regarded his coming as a great gain and received him with much cordiality and pitched his tents outside of Daulatabad."[3] He gave him money for his expenses and assigned to him pargana Bir as his tankhwah (salary). Since Khwaja Abul Hasan had not been able to capture the rebel and the situation had taken further twist with the arrival of Khan Jahan in the territory of the Nizam-ul Mulk, Shahjahan himself set out from Agra towards the Deccan on 8th of Jamadi II (December 14, 1629 A.D.).[4] His objects were firstly to admonish the Nizam for his collusion with the rebel and secondly to annihilate the rebel Pira (Pirai). From Aser, he dispatched three armies against Nizamul Mulk and Khan Jahan Lodi under the command of three leading nobles of the time. They were Azam Khan (called Iradat Khan), Raja Gaj Singh Rathor and Shayista Khan.[5] Under Iradat Khan, the nazim of the Deccan the following Hindu amirs were sent:[6]

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1. Lahori, I, Page 318, Salih I, Page 326, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 801, 728
2. Ibid, Page 318, Salih I, Page 326, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, p. 801
3. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 801
4. Lahori, Badshahnama I, Page 320, Salih, II, Page 98, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 55, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 801
5. Lahori, I, Page 323, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 801, 315-16
6. Lahori I, Page 323, Umra-i-Hunood, pp. 108, 117, 196, 197, (Page 266) mentions Satarsal in company of Raja Gaj Singh. Maathir-ul-Umara Vol. I, Page 756, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 4.

(1) Jujhar Singh Bundela
(2) Rao Dudo Chandrawat
(3) Satrasal S/o Madho Singh Kachhwaha
(4) Karmasi Rathod
(5) Raja Dwarkadas Kachhwaha
(6) Balbhadra Shaikhavat
(7) Shyam Singh Sisodia
(8) Raja Girdhar
(9) Maluk Chand b/o Rai Manohar
(10) Ram Chandra Hada
(11) Jagannath Rathod
(12) Mukund Das Jadun
(13) Udai Singh Rathod
(14) Kheloji
(15) Minaji b/o Maloji Bhonsla
(16) Parsoji Bhonsala

Along with many Muslim nobles, the total strength of their cavalry was 20,000.[1]

The second army under Raja Gaj Singh included the following Hindus:[2]

(1) Raja Bithal Das
(2) Ani Rai Badgujar
(3) Raja Manrup Kachhwaha
(4) Rawal Poonja
(5) Bhim Rathod
(6) Raja Bir Narayan Badgujar
(7) Gokul Das Sisodia
(8) Jai Ram S/o Ani Rai
(9) Narhar Das Jhala
(10) Rai Har Chand Parihar
(11) Udaji Ram Deccani
(12) Pilaji (Belaji) brother of Udaji Ram

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama I, Page 323, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 56
2. Ibid, I, Page 323, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 56, Umara-i Hunood, Pages 105, 52, 56, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 725, 571, 401. Raja Bithaldas 'did good service in the battle against Khan Jahan Lodi 'Maasir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 401, G.H. Ojha, Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, Page 401, Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyat, Jild I, pp. 165-8, Vir Vinod II, pp. 819-20, Reu, I, pp 206-7

The total strength of their cavalry was 15000.[1]

The third army which was sent under the command of Shayista Khan included the following Hindu amirs:[2]

(1) Raja Jai Singh
(2) Rao Sur Bhuratiya
(3) Pahad Singh Bundela
(4) Madho Singh S/o Rao Ratan
(5) Raja Roz Afzun, (formerly Hindu buy now Indian Muslim)
(6) Chandra Man Bundela
(7) Raja Kishan Singh Bhadauriya
(8) Bhagwan Das Bundela
(9) Narhardas Bundela
(10) Rao Ratan
(11) Durjan Singh uncle of Rana Jagat Singh

The total strength of this cavalry was about 15000.[3]

On 12th Shaban (March 17, 1630 A.D.) another army was despatched towards Telingana to conquer that territory and also to close the way for the rebel Khan Jahan Lodi. The command was placed in the hands of Rao Ratan Hada. His army included the following Hindu amirs.[4] Raja Bharat Bundela,

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[1] Lahori, Badshahnama I, pp. 323-24, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 56

[2] Lahori I, Page 324, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 56, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 115, 163, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 731 'When Khan Jahan Barah was summoned to the court on account of illness, the vanguard of Azam Khan's forces was entrusted to Jai Singh,' also see page 763 which mentions '500 horse under the command of the Rana's uncle named (Arjun) were in attendance.' Also see Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 829 & Vol. II, Part I, pp. 1, 470

[3] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 324, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 56

[4] Lahori I, pp. 326-27, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 57, Umara-i Hunood, Page 100, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 408

Raja Ram Das Narvari, Chet Singh Rathod, Indra Sal g/o Rao Ratan Hada, Isardas Sisodia and Udai Singh.

On 21st Ramzan (April 25, 1630 A.D.) Khwaja Abul Hasan was sent to conquer Trimbak and Nasik. Prithviraj Rathod also accompanied him.[1] Many Rajputs laid their lives in the campaign against Khan Jahan Lodi. Amongst them were Satrasal and his two sons Bhim Singh and Anand Singh. 'On the day of battle, as he (Satarsal) was sationed in the rear and the enemy suddenly attacked it, he and his two sons Bhim Singh and Anand Singh bravely laid down their lives in the service of their master.'[2] Other Rajputs who laid down their lives were Karmasi Rathod, Balbhadra Shaikhawat and Raja Girdhar. Raja Dwarkadas who was wounded in the battle also died.[3] Shortly afterwards Raja Gaj Singh was recalled to the court.

Jadun Rai who held the mansab of 4000 Zat/1500 Sawar committed the blunder of leaving the Mughal service and joining hands with Nizam. Since Jadun Rai was treacherous, the Nizam Shah got him treacherously killed alongwith his two sons Ajal and Raghav and grand son Yashwant Rai.[4] However, Jagdeo Rai brother of Jadun Rai escaped and begged forgiveness through the intercession of Azam Khan. The Emperor forgave him and

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, pp. 329-30, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 57
2. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 4
3. Lahori, I, Page 334, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 58, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 108, 197, 266, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 4
4. Lahori I, Page 338, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 59

enrolled him among his mansabdars with the mansab of 4000 Zat/3000 Sawar. Telang Rai was also promoted to the mansab of 3000 Zat/1500 Sawar. He was named Jadun Rai after the name of his grand-father.[1]

A Zamindar of the Bagalana region, Bherji, advanced to welcome Khwaja Abul Hasan when the latter was proceeding through that route for the country of Nazik and Trimbak.[2] The Zamindar came forward to serve him with 400 horsemen.

A battle at Rajauri took place in which Pira was again defeated but succeeded in running away. In this battle the Hindu Mansabdars displayed exemplary bravery. Raja Jai Singh, Raja Jujhar Singh Bundela, Rao Sur Bhurtiya, Raja Bithal Das, Raja Pahad Singh Bundela, Raja Anup Singh, Arjun brother of Rana Karan, Chandraman Bundela, Khaloji, Udaji Ram, Jadeo Rai and other Deccanis figured prominently.[3] Raja Jai Singh was the leader of the vanguard.[4] Narhar Das Jhala was killed during this battle. The nephew of Pirai, named Bahadur was killed by parasram, a servant of Raja Pahad Singh Bundela. Lahori has written, "Parasram hit the neck of Bahadur with his jamdhar and despatched that bloody wretch to the realm of annihilation."[5] The severed head of Bahadur was brought

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1. Umara-i Hunood, pp. 147-148, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 59
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 346
3. Lahori I, Page 352, Salih I, Page 354, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 470, B.M. Diwakar, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Page 287
4. Lahori I, Page 353, B.M. Diwakar, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Page 287, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 60
5. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 355, Salih corroborates the account, I, Page 357 also see Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 470-71. After this Pahar Singh was long attached to the Deccan army.

to Azam Khan by Raja Pahad Singh. The victorious army gave a hot pursuit to the fleeing rebel (Khan Jahan Lodi) for more than thirty karohs. But the heat was so excessive that Azam Khan halted to take rest and waited for the arrival of those who had remained behind.[1] Pirai escaped to hilly region and thence to Malwa.[2]

Shahjahan sent Muzaffar Khan after Pirai. Raja Dwarkadas, Rao Ratan Hada's son Madho Singh, Shyam Singh and Ugrasen were also sent with him.[3]

The rebels under Khan Jahan Lodi entered Bundelkhand with the intention of raising trouble at Kalpi. But this time Bundelas were determined to give a fight to the rebels. On the earlier occasion Bikramajit had helped him in passing through his territory. For this, the Emperor had been very angry. Therefore in order to wipe out that disgrace, Bikramajit engaged them in a fight on 17 Jamadi-us-Sani (January 11, 1631 A.D.) and killed Dariya Khan. But Pira escaped again. On this occasion 400 Pathans and 200 Bundelas laid down their lives in the service of the Emperor.[4] Bikramajit was favoured with increase in his mansab and grant of the title of Jagraj.[5]

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1. Lahori I, Page 356
2. Lahori, I, Page 366, Salih, I, pp. 358, 365, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 61
3. Lahori, I, Page 367, Salih,I, Page 365, Maasir-ul-Umara Vol. II, Part I, Page 1 'In the fight Madhu Singh, who commanded Muzaffar Khan's vanguard, struck him with a spear,' (Maasir)
4. Lahori, I, Page 370, Salih I, Page 368, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 62, Umara-i Hunood 102, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 728
5. Lahori, I, Page 370, Salih I, Page 368, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 62

Azam Khan sent Multafit Khan, Ihtemam Khan, Maloji Bhonsla and Marhamat Khan to capture the fort of Dharur.[1] Jujhar Singh was sent to capture some elephants which were seen at Khain. The valour shown by Bundelas has been described by Lahori in these words, "Displaying much valour and bullocks and other materials and wounded and killed some of them.[2] Next time the brave warriors of the victorious army made another dashing charge and destroyed whatever had been left in the moat. On this occasion also three elephants and many horses fell into the hands of the Bundelas.[3] The fort of Dharur was captured on 23 Jamadi (Jan. 17, 1631 A.D.). due to the valour and courage of the Hindu nobles.

On 28 Jamadi-us-Sani (Jan. 22, 631) a battle took place at Nimi, a village nearly thirty karohs from Allahabad where Pira was again defeated and his son Hasan (Husain) and many others were killed. Raja Dwarka Das Kachhwaha laid down his life in the battle fighting for the Mughals.[4] Pira again took recourse to flight. His twenty elephants were captured by Raja Amar Singh, Zamindar of Bandho, which the latter sent to the Emperor.[5] On 1st Rajjab (Jan. 24, 1631 A.D.) while Khan Jahan had been reduced to miserable plight having reached the river Sindh, Sayyid Muzaffar and Madho Singh made the crucial assault. Madho Singh and his mace-bearers showed examplary bravery and overpowered Khan Jahan Lodi. Madho Singh wounded him with his dagger and others cut him to pieces.[1] Abdul Hamid Lahori has given a vivid description of the event. "He dismounted from his horse and came to grips with Madho Singh, the contingent of mace-bearers and other soldiers like the Saiyyids of Barah etc. who formed the vanguard. During the hand to hand fight which ensued, Madho Singh struck him with his spear, and before Saiyyid Muzaffar Khan could arrive on the scene the glorious warriors and the enemy crushing fidais (volunteers) crowded round that condemned one and his son Aziz and made a minced meat of them."[2] Thus the credit for annihilating Khan Jahan Lodi and his son Aziz goes to the bravery of Rajputs who had all along been vying with each other to finish the rebels. The severed head of Khan Jahan was sent to the court.

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[1] Lahori, I, Page 370, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 62

[2] Lahori, I, Page 371

[3] Lahori, I, Page 372

[4] Lahori, Page 381, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 63, Salih I, Page 370

[5] Lahori, I, Page 383, Salih, I, Page 371, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 63

(3) Rebellion of Jujhar Singh Bundela

On 18th Shawwal (June 10, 1628 A.D.) Jujhar Singh Bundela rebelled. Lahori calls him the ill-advised shortsighted and ill-fated. He had, infact been favoured when he reached Agra from his native land of Orchha and kissed the royal threshold. He was placed in the rank of 4000 Zat/4000 Sawar and was exalted with grant of a robe, a studded jamdhar with phul katarah and a standard and drum.[1] But soon he got alarmed and fled from Agra. The reason can be better explained in the unbounded favourtism with witch his father Bir Singh Deo Bundela had been considered by Jahangir. The latter had also granted him a permanent jagir in his own native land.[2] These privileges had swelled the head of the Bundelas. When Bir Singh Deo died in 1627, he was succeeded by his eldest son Jujhar Singh who went to Agra to felicitate the new Emperor, leaving his administration of Bundelkhand to his 'young, turbulent and cruel' son Bikramajit.[3] The latter created terror resulting in the imprisonment and later escape from the prison of the former vakil Kripa Ram Gaud who now entered the Imperial service. These developments led Shahjahan to order an enquiry into the unauthorised gains of his father and other misdeeds of the present incumbent.[4] This was the situation which alarmed Jujhar Singh and he fled

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[1] Lahori, I, Page 383, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 63, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan. Of Dihli, pp. 78-79, Salih I, pp. 372-74, G.H. Ojha; Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, Page 401

[2] Lahori, I, Page 383, Salih has also given the similar vivid description of the bravery of Madho Singh, Jild I, pp. 372, 373, 374

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 216, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 51, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 80, Muhammad Salih Kambu I, pp. 264, 269, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 149, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 756
2. B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 80, Lahori, Badshanama I, pp. 264-65, Muhammad Salih Kambu II, Page 83, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 149
3. B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan Of Dihili, Page 80, Muhammad Salih Kambu, I, Page 295
4. Lahori, Badshahnama I, pp. 264-65, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 80, Muhammad Salih Kambu Jild I, pp. 294-95, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 149, Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 756

from Agra. Lahori describes Jujhar Singh's running away in these words. Impelled by false suspicions and absurd fancies, and pride of profusion of wealth, strong forts, and dense forests which had for long by affording protection to his rebellious ancestors, had prepared them for the unlucky day, fled homeward from the capital of Akbarabad at midnight which was evil ending evening of his misfortune and disappointment."[1] Khan Khanan Mahabat Khan was sent by the Emperor to pursue and punish the rebel.[2] A large army consisting of ten thousand horsemen, two thousand musketeers and five sappers were detailed from the royal court. In this army the Hindus included Rajah Roz Afzun, Bhagwan Das Bundela, Jit Sur.[3] The governor (nazim) of the subah of Malwa, Khan Jahan Lodi was also asked to proceed against the rebel. He was to include in his army Raja Bharat Bundela, whose ancestors were the chiefs of

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1. Lahori, I, Page 265, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 756
2. Lahori, I, Page 265, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 101
3. Lahori, Badshahnama, Page 266, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 52, Muhammad Salih Kambu, Jild I, Page 295 mentions also Raja Ramdas as one of the companions of Mahabat Khan. This is also confirmed by Umara-i Hunood, Page 222. Raja Ruz Afzun S/o Raja Sangram had been educated at the court, when his father was killed and his mulk of Mehanda annexed to the suba of Bihar. This happened in the reign of Jahangir. Raja Ruz Afzun also embraced Islam and got back his 'mulk' in the 10th year of the same reign. He was conferred the rank of 1500/700.

   He served during Shahjahan's reign in Kabul, against Jujhar Singh Bundela and in the Deccan. He enjoyed the mansab of 2000/1000 and died in the 8th year of Shahjahan's reign (1044 A.H.). Afterwards his son Bahroz served and enjoyed the rank 700/550 which later increased to 700/800. He died in the 8th year of Alamgir's reign. Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 218-219

Aundhaj, which had been wrested and given by Jahangir to Nar Singh (Bir Singh) Deo Bundela and which was now under Jujhar Singh. So Raja Bharat Bundela was the hereditary enemy of Jujhar Singh.[1] Khan Jahan Lodi had also to include in his army, as per the royal order, Raja Bithal Das Gaur, Anirai Singh Dalan; Satrasal S/o Madho Singh Kachhwaha; Balbhadra Shaikhavat, and Raja Girdhar as well as Safdar Khan, Nuruddin Quli, Pir Khan Miyanah, Khanjar Khan Jurah Qasi and some others.[2] They totalled eight thousand horsemen, two thousand foot matchlockmen and five hundred sappers. A third army under Abdullah Khan Bahadur was also ordered to move from Qannauj along with Rao Sur Bhurtiya, Pahad Singh Bundela, Kishan Singh Bhadauriya as well as Bahadur Khan Rohilla, Shahbaz Khan Afghan, Rashid Khan Ansari, Shah Beg Khan and others.[3] This army totalled to seven thousand horsemen, two thousand foot matchlockmen and five hundred sappers.[4] These three armies were to enter from three sides and to reduce the forts of the insurgent.[5] Shahjahan himself proceeded to Gwalior to supervise military operations.

Having been besiezed from three sides Jujhar Singh was frightened. On the other hand the three armies sent against

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 266
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 266, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 52, Salih, II, Page 85, Jild I, Page 296, Umra-i-Hunood, pp. 105, 108, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 401, Maasir-ul-Umara Vol. II, Part I, Page 2; Kunwar Gond, Zamindar of Malwa also participated Umra-i Hunood, Page 265, also Page 266
3. Lahori, I, Page 267, Mohammad Salih Kambu, I, Page 296, Umra-i Hunood, Page 115, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 470. He (Pahar Singh Bundela) did good service there in the conquest of the fort of Iraj, Munshi Devi, Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 53
4. Lahori, I, Page 267, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 101-2, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 53
5. Lahori, I, P. 267, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, p. 53

him were imbued with fresh vigour on the arrival of the Emperor at Gwalior.[1] Jujhar Singh found that the matter had gone out of his hands and the affairs were beyond his control. Khan-i Khana captured Jadah, a town only 16 karohs away from Orchha, Abdullah Khan Bahadur arrived near Iraj only 16 karohs from Orchha. When Khan Jahan Lodi reached village Kandar only three karohs away from Orchha, Jujhar Singh sued for forgiveness.[2] He turned to the mediation of Mahabat Khan, the commander-in-chief and prayed for forgiveness and promised to be loyal in future. According to Lahori's narrative he prayed in these words, "If through royal generosity the line of pardon is drawn across the register of the blameworthy actions of this unfortunate offender, he would, at all events, hasten the sovereign protecting court and shall gather the felicity of kissing the threshold and that he would compensate for his past mistakes throughout the rest of his life by rendering thanks for whatever service might be assigned to him."[3] The Emperor acceded to his entreaty on requests of Mahabat Khan and others and agreed to forgive him.[4] In this campaign special valour was shown by Pahad Singh and Bahadur Khan. Both of them were awarded kettle-drums.[5]

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[1] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 271, Muhammad Salih Kambu, Jild 1, Page 299, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 100-101, 756

[2] Lahori, I, Page 272, Muhammad Salih Kambu, Jild I, Page 301, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 756, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 52

[3] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 272, Muhammad Salih Kambu, Jild I, Page 301, mentions similarly

[4] Lahori I, Page 274, Salih Kambu I, Page 303, Maathir-ul-Umara, I, Page 756, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 53

[5] Lahori I, Page 274, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 53

The Emperor returned to Agra on 1st of Rajjab (Feb. 8, 1629 A.D.). The same day Jujhar Singh Bundela was produced in the court. He was very ashamed of his offences. As Lahori writes, "Mahabat Khan placing a halter round his neck and holding the two ends of the halter in his hand led him along with the bakhshis before the royal throne like pardon-seeking criminals."[1] Jujhar Singh presented one thousand muhars as nazr and fifteen lacs of rupees as fine. He also offered as present forty elephants.[2] The jagir in his possession was reduced to the extent corresponding to his mansab of 4000 Zat/ 4000 Sawar. The rest of his jagir was distributed among Khan Jahan Lodi, Abdullah Khan Bahadur, Saiyyid Muzaffar Khan, and Pahad Singh Bundela (brother of Jujhar Singh).[3] Jujhar Singh was also asked to surrender those mahals which he had snatched from his neighbours. He was ordered to proceed to serve in the Deccan with two thousand horse and two thousand foot soldiers.[4] He remained in the Deccan till 1634 participating with Mahabat Khan in the reduction of Daulatabad. In 1635 he returned, with the permission of Mahabat Khan, to his own country leaving his

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1. Lahori I, Page 281, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 54, Salih Kambu I, Page 304 follows Lahori's version, Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 756 gives similar narrative "Khan who puts a string round his neck and holding the two ends in his hands produced him before Shahjahan."
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 281, Munshi Devi Prasad Shahjahan-nama, Page 54, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 82, Muhammad Salih Kambu, I, Page 304 (Urdu trans.), Umara-i Hunood, Page 149, Maathir-ul-Umara Vol. I, Page 756
3. Lahori, I, Page 281, Salih Kambu I, Page 304 (Urdu trans.) Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 54
4. Lahori, I, Page 281, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 54, Salih Kambu I, Page 304 (Urdu trans.)

son Bikramajit alias Jagraj to serve the Mughals.[1] Upon his arrival in Bundelkhand Jujhar Singh captured the fort of Chauragarh killing Prem Narain the zamindar of Garha-Katanga. Chauragarh was the capital of Garha-Katanga.[2] The son of Prem Narayan who was in the court prayed the Emperor to intercede in his bahalf against Jujhar Singh. Jujhar Singh recalled his son from the Deccan. When the effort of the Emperor to bring Jujhar to obedience through the messenger Sunder Kavi Raj failed, he was asked to surrender the mulk of Chauragarh to the royal army. If he wanted to retain Chauragarh in his possession he was offered the alternative of surrendering the equivalent areas from his jagir in lieu thereof. He was also to handover rupees ten lakh from the treasure of Bir Narayan.[3] As he failed to comply Shahjahan despatched three armies against Jujhar Singh. With 20 thousand cavalry this army had Prince Aurangzeb as over-all in-charge.[4] One army was sent under Abdullah Khan Bahadur. Raja Amar Singh, Chandraman Bundela, Raja Sarang Deo were sent with him.[5] The second army was sent under Khan Jahan whose army included the following

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1. Lahori, I, Page 728, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 83, Maathir-ul Umara Vol. I, Page 757, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 97
2. Lahori, Badshahanama, I, Page 728, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, pp. 83-84, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 97, Salih Kambu II, Page 84, Umara-i Hunood, Page 149, Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 757, 728, J.S. Gahlot, Kota Rajya Ka Itihas, Page 44
3. Salih Kambu, II, Page 84, Lahori I, Page 730, Maathir-ul Umara Vol. I, Page 757, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 97
4. Lahori, I, Page 730, Maasir-ul Umara, I, pp. 757, 728, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 87, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 98
5. Lahori, I, Page 731, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 58, 62, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 98

Hindu mansabdars: Amar Singh S/o Raja Gaj Singh, Kishan Singh Bhadauriya, Kripa Ram Gaur, Jairam S/o Raja Anup Singh, Indra Sal grand-son of Rao Ratan, Rup Singh g/o Jahannath Kachhwaha.[1] The third army was placed under Khan Dauran, the subahdar of Malwa, who was to march via Chanderi. He was accompanied by Madho Singh S/o Rao Ratan Hada and Raja Debi Singh, S/o Raja Bharat Bundela.[2] Sunder Kavi Rai was again sent to persuade Jujhar Singh to come to terms. But the mission was again a failure. Then the final order for attack on the fort of Orchha was issued. Raja Rai Singh Sisodia, Gokuldas Sisodia, Maheshdas Rathod were also sent along with the army of Aurangzeb.[3] The various commanders joined each other in the vicinity of Bhander. Jujhar Singh was forced to flee from Orchha, to Dhamuni, and Chaurahara, respectively.[4] Thence he fled for the Deccan via Lalui and Karaulah which formed parts of the Zamindari of Deogarh. He was hotly pursued by the imperial army. Madho Singh S/o Rao Ratan who was in the advance guard contingent of Khan Dauran killed many Bundelas. Maasir-ul-Umara narrates bravery of Madho Singh in these words, "He killed some of the rebels and put others to flight. Afterwards

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1. Lahori, I, Page 731, Salih Kambu II, Page 86, Maathir-ul-Umara I, Page 232, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 829, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 95
2. Umara-i-Hunood, Page 195, Lahori, I, Page 732, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 98, Bundelkhand belonged to the ancestory of Raja Debi Singh Bundela. But Jahangir had given it to Raja Bir Singh Deo Bundela for the killing of Asaf Khan. Hence Raja Debi Singh was in the Mughal camp in the hope of being reinstated in his ancestral state (Lahori 733), Maathir-ul-Umara, I, Page 471, Vol. II, Part I, Page 2
3. Lahori, Page 743, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 34, 572, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 225
4. Lahori, Page 745, Salih Kambu II, Page 91, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 757

in company with Saiyed Muhammad, the eldest son of Khan Dauran, he overtook the foe, who were on the act of performing the johar (sacrifice) of their family and killed several of them."[1] J.S. Gahlot mentions, quoting Tarikh-i-Rajkota that Madho Singh's son Mukund Singh saved Rani Parvati and other women of Raja Jujhar Singh Deo Bundela from Jauhar-fire and captured Durgabhan and Durjansal who was killed. Parvati and other women were presented to the Emperor. However J.S. Gahlot doubts this version as he does not find any other mention of Rajput women having been captured and presented to the Emperor.[2] Jujhar Singh and Bikramjit fled to forests.[3] Durg Bhan S/o Jujhar and Durjal Sal S/o Bikramajit were captured.[4] The rebels, Jujhar and his son Bikramajit were killed by Gonds.[5] His treasures were unearthed. 'In all about ten million rupees was credited to the royal exchequer.'[6] The fort of Jhansi, which was in the hands of Basant, one of the confidents of Jujhar Singh, was also seized by Mukhlis Khan and Makarmat Khan.[7] The son and grandson of Jujhar were converted to Islam. According to Sahih they were renamed Ali Quli and Islam Quli respectively. Parvati, the widow of Bir Singh Deo died of wounds. Bundela girls who were captured were kept in the royal harem.[1] In 1636 the son of Jujhar Singh namely Udai Bhan was also converted to Islam.[2]

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[1] Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 2
[2] J.S. Gahlot, Kota Rajya Ka Itihas, Page 44
[3] Lahori, I, Pp. 754, 756, Salih Kambu: Amal-i-Salih, Vol. II, Page 108, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 2
[4] Lahori, I, Page 755, Salih, op. cit, I, Page 110
[5] Lahori, I, Page 756, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 102, Salih Kambu, Amal-i-Salih, Vol. II, Page 110 Umra-i Hunood, Page 150, Maathir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 757, 728
[6] B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 89, Salih Kambu II, pp. 103-04, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 150, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 757
[7] Lahori, I, pp. 760-61

(4) Rebellion Of Champat Bundela

After the suppression of the rebellion of Jujhar Singh Bundela one of his servants Champat Deo unfurled the banner of rebellion. Maasir-ul-Umara mentions Champat Bundela as a servant of Bir Singh Deo and Jujhar Singh. According to B.P. Saksena, "Champat Ray was a descendant of Udayjit, ruler of Mahoba, whose dynasty had fallen into a shade before the dazzling glory of the house of Orchha. Champat Ray was a friend of Bir Singh and helped Jujhar Singh during his rebellion. After the latter's suppression he adopted Prithviraj, a young son of Jujhar Singh as the rival candidate for the Bundela *gaddi* (throne.)".[3] When the Emperor left Agra for Lahore on 16th Rabi-us-Sani (August 17, 1638 A.D.) Champat Bundela, taking advantage of the absence of the Emperor, rebelled.[4] The Emperor, on hearing the rebellion ordered Abdullah Khan to chastise the rebel and his associates.[5] Prithviraj, the son of Jujhar Singh was apprehended by Abdullah Khan near

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[1] Lahori, I, Page 779, Salih Kambu II, Page 124, J.S. Gahlot, *Kota Rajya Ka Itihas*, Page 44 doubts presentation of Rajput women to the Emperor.

[2] Salih Kambu, II, Page 130

[3] *Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. II, Part I, Page 471, B.P. Saksena, *History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli*, Page 91

[4] Salih, Jild II, pp. 248, 267, *Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. II, Part I, Page 471

[5] Salih, II, Page 156

Orchha.[1] Prithviraj was imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior.[2] Since the success of Abdullah Khan was not upto the mark, he was replaced by Bahadur Khan. Champat Ray had escaped. Raja Pahad Singh Bundela assumed the charge of chastising the rebel. The Emperor, for this reason, raised his mansab by 1000 Sawar du-aspa sih-aspa.[3] Pursuing the rebel, Raja Pahad Singh reached Islamabad (Jatara) and faced Champat to submit. Maasir-ul-Umara records, "When he (Pahad Singh) reached there, the rebellious Champat, finding himself incapable of opposing him, willy-nilly presented himself before him." The Emperor was intimated about his surrender who then forgave the rebel and asked him to serve in the employment of Raja Pahad Singh as earlier. For some time Champat remained in the service of Pahad Singh. Then he joined the service of the eldest Prince Dara Shikoh. The Pargana of Koonch was assigned to Champat.[4]

(5) Rebellion of Raja Jagat Singh

Raja Jagat Singh S/o Raja Basu was a Zamindar of Mau Nurpur. He had been in the Mughal service since the days of Jahangir when he enjoyed the mansab of 3000 Zat/2000 Sawar.

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1. Salih, II, Page 160
2. Salih Kambu II (Urdu translation) Page 268, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 160
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 176, Maathir-ul-Umara (Tr. H. Beveridge) Vol. II, Part I, 471, Umara-i Hunood, Page 115, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 92
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 176-177, Lahore, Vol. II, pp. 303-304, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, pp. 257-58

In the beginning of Shahjahan's reign he was confirmed in his aforementioned rank.[1] He continued to serve the Mughals for quite a long time. He chastised the rebellious elements of the Khang tribe of Lower Bangash. Afterwards he served in Kabul under Said Khan and with the latter proceeded to Qandhar to fight the Persians. Jagat was in the vanguard of the army under Said Khan. Jagat Singh captured the forts of Sarban and Zamin Dawar and contributed his lot in the sieze of Bust.[2] In the 12th year when Shahjahan was at Lahore Jagat Singh was honoured by the former with grant of a robe of honour and a pearl-necklace. He was entrusted with the fauzdari of upper and Lower Bangash.[3] As per his wishes he was also granted the fauzadari of Kangra on annual payment of Rs. 4 lakhs of rupees. His son Rajrup was fauzdar of Kangra who, however, had assumed refractory posture and withheld payments to the Royal Exchequer. Jagat Singh had secretly encouraged his son to do so. But on the contrary he prayed the Emperor for being assigned the task of chastising his son himself and also promised to remit four lakhs of rupees from there annually.[4] This calculated move of Jagat Singh worked.

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 165, Maasir-ul-ul-Umara (tr. H. Beveridge) Vol. I, Page 726, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 94. Jagat Singh had participated in the battle against Shahryar (Qazvini, Page 116 of B.P. Saksena), Umara-i Hunood, Page 151
2. Maasir-ul-Umara (tr.) Vol. I, Page 726, Umara-i Hunood, Page 151
3. Maasir-ul-Umara (tr. H. Be.) Vol. I, Page 726, Umara-i Hunood, Page 151
4. Ibid, Page 726, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 165, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, pp. 94-95, Muhammad Salih Kambu, (Urdu trans.), II, P. 272

His request was granted and he went to his watan, collected war materials in the fort of Taragarh and planned to defy the Emperor.[1] Earlier his brother Surajmal had also rebelled and was punished. The Emperor sent Sundar Kavi Ray to render him good advice of loyalty and return to obedience but he could not be set on the right path. B.P. Saksena has analysed the reasons for his not being loyal to the Emperor.[2] The reasons included his omission in matters of promotion, his inability to pay the huge imperial demands as his jagir was in the hilly tract, and lastly the rebellion of his own son which he was not in a position to suppress for the sake of the Emperor. Besides, his conquest of some areas belonging to the Raja of Chamba had earned displeasure for him. Shahjahan removed Jagat Singh from the fauzdari of Kangra and sent three armies to annihilate him. The three armies were commanded by Khan Jahan Barah, Said Khan Zafar Jang, and Asalat Khan respectively.[3] Prince Murad was deputed to the supreme command.[4]

The rebellion of Jagat Singh was soon put down as there was no questionof his rebellion being supported by any Hindu mansabdar who remained loyal to the Emperor. Many Hindu mansabdars who were sent with those armies fought valiantly to suppress the rebel. The first army under Saiyyad Khan Jahan included

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 165, Maathir-ul Umara, Vol. I, Page 726, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 93, Kambu II (trans.), Page 283, Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 152, 229
2. B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 96
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 165, Maathir-ul Umara Vol. I, Page 726, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, pp. 96-97
4. Ibid, Page 166, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan, P. 96

Raja Amar Singh Narvari and Raja Man Singh Bhadauriya. The second army included Raja Rai Singh Sisodia, Gokuldas Sisodia, Rai Singh Jhala, Kriparam Gaur and Chain Singh. The third army included no Hindu mansabdar.[1] Besides, the mansabdars who were in Kabul under Prince Murad were also sent to participate in this campaign. They were Raja Jai Singh and Rao Amar Singh, Hari Singh Rathor, Chandraman Bundela, Rai Kashidas and Nahar Solanki.[2] The three armies were asked to move against Jagat Singh on 7 Zamadi-ul Awwal (August 5, 1641 A.D.)[3]. The Emperor himself moved towards the rebel's watan village, Bahan (17th Shaban). The Prince reached Paithan and sent Said Khan, Raja Jai Singh and Asalat Khan to assault the fort of Mau. On the orders of the Emperor Saiyyid Khan Jahan started for Nurpur. The way was blocked at Pahalwan valley by Rajrup. But the latter was forced to surrender.[4] Qulich Khan also went to Mau. Many Zamindars were serving the Mughals here. They advised the attack on Mau from Rupad side. Said Khan rushed in that direction. He was accompanied, besides others, by Raja Man Gwaliari.[5] Raja Man Gwaliari's efforts succeeded on 28th Shaban (Nov. 22, 1641) when the fort of

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 165-166, Salih Kambu II, Page 283, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 732, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 572, 'Rai Singh Sisodia was deputed with Said Khan Zafar Jang for the chastisement of Jagat Singh.' Also see, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 225-226

[2] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 166, Rao Amar Singh was already with the Prince; Maathir-ul-Umara I, pp. 233, 732

[3] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 166

[4] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 168, Salih Kambu II, Page 288

[5] Ibid, Page 169, Salih Kambu II, Page 289

Rupad was captured.[1] The forts of Dastmal and Thari were captured by imperial forces. When the siege of Mau was pressed vigorously Raja Jagat Singh consented to submit. Through the intercession of Allahvardi Khan, Jagat's son Rajrup presented himself at Paithan, eight miles away from Mau before Prince Murad. Jagat Singh pleaded to have taken recourse to such a path on account of many courtiers' jealousy towards him which his Rajput sense of pride could not withstand. But since the Prince had been assigned this campaign he was ready to follow his orders.[2] On 5th Ramzan (November 29, 1641 A.D.) the Raja went to the Prince personally, hanging over his neck a handkerchief as a token of humility.[3] The Prince assured him to procure forgiveness and restoration of mansab from the Emperor. But the Emperor turned down some demands of the Raja, hence the Prince let the Raja go back.[4] Now battle began with renewed vigour. The siege of Mau was pressed hard. Raja Jai Singh figured prominently along with others in the siege of Mau. After some time the fort of Nurpur was wrested by the imperialists. Hard-pressed Raja Jagat Singh now fled to the fort of Taragarh.[5]

The Zamindar of Chamba, Raja Prithvichand bore illwill

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1. Salih Kambu, II, Page 290, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 170, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihili pp. 87-98, Raja Man Gwaliori was a sworn enemy of Jagat Singh.
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 171, Muhammad Salih Kambu, Amal-i Salih, II, (Urdu trans.) Page 292
3. Ibid, Page 171, Muhammad Salih Kambu, Amal-i Salih, II, Page 292 (Urdu Trans.)
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 171, Muhammad Salih Kambu, II, Page 294
5. Salih Kambu, II, Page 293, Lahori, Badshahnama, II, Page 271, 'Raja Jai Singh behaved better than the others' in the siege.' Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 732, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 172

against Jagat Singh as the latter had killed his father.[1] Since Chamba lay bordering Taragarh he could divulge the required secret to the Mughals and help in the victory of Mughals. The Emperor knew this fact. Hence he favoured Raja Prithvichand with grants of raised mansab (1000 Zat/400 Sawar) and other gifts and asked him to go there to help Mughals.[2] Thus, besieged on the one side by Bahadur Khan and Asalat Khan and on the other by Raja Mansingh Gwaliori and Raja Prithvichand Chamba, Jagat Singh was again compelled to beg forgiveness. In accordance with orders of the Emperor, he surrendered the fort of Taragarh. This fort was demolished by the Mughal army.[3] Khan Zahan returned with Raja Jagat Singh to the Prince on 19th Zilhajja (March 11, 1642 A.D.). The Prince saw the Emperor along with Raja Jagat Singh. The Emperor forgave him and reinstated him in the mansab held by him earlier.[4] He never deviated in future from the path of obedience and loyalty to the Mughals. He was sent to Qandhar with Prince Dara Shikoh. He was also sent to Badakhshan. He died on 24th Zillajja 1055 A.H. Feb. 1, 1646 A.D. and his son Rajrup gained the favour from the Emperor.[5]

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 172
2. Salih Kambu, II, Page 294, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 172
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 173, Salih II, pp. 295-96, Salih also mentions the demolition of the fort of Taragarh.
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 174, Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 726-27, B.P. Saksena, op cit. Page 102, Salih Kambu II, pp. 296, 300-301, Umara-i Hunood, Page 152
5. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 198, Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 727, the year is written as 1645 A.D. by the translator. Umara-i Hunood, Page 152

(6) Conquest Of Baglana

Baglana which contained nine forts, thirty four parganas and one thousand one villages, was in the hands of Bherji zamindar.[1] The zamindari of Baglana was in the hands of this family since last 1400 years. This family traced their descent from Raja Jai Chandra of Qanauj.[2] From the days of Akbar Baglana had been paying tribute to the Mughals.[3] But Shahjahan ordered an attack on this territory in 1637 due to reasons mentioned below. Prince Muhammad Aurangzeb was the viceroy of the Deccan and he undertook this campaign on the order of Shahjahan.[4] The reason behind this attack was, as given in Maasir-ul-Umara, as follows: 'As Baglana on one side adjoined Gujarat and on the other Khandes, and was in the middle of the imperial territories, Prince Muhammad Aurangzeb appointed Muhammad Tahir, who received the title of Wazir Khan, with Maloji Deccani, Zahid Khan Koka, and Saiyid Abdul Wahab of Khandes to conquer Baglana (Vol. I, Page 352). Umara-i Hunood does not mention the clear cut reason of this attack but simply mentions that the Prince "got offended on some count with Bherji and hence the attack took place."[5]

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 151, Salih, II, P. 239
2. Umara-i Hunood, Page 101, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp 351-352
3. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 352, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 153
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 151-53, Salih,II,pp 240
5. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 43, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 352, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 101. "Maluji properly performed the duty assigned to him and returned successful. Afterwards in attendance on the governors of the Deccan he performed with alacrity whatever service was necessary. During the period of the government of Murad Bakhsh when Shah Nawaz Safari led an army against Deogarh, he was in the forefront of the Deccan officers." Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 43

Accordingly the attack took place on 8th Shaban 1047 A.H. (Dec. 16, 1637 A.D.). The capital of the territory, Mulher fort, was captured.[1] This compelled Bherji to sue for forgiveness. He sent his mother for reconciliation. This resulted in grant of forgiveness to him. He surrendered the fort to the Mughals. His territory was included in the province of Khandesh. He was assigned the mansab of 3000/2500 and pargana of Sultanpur.[2] In this campaign Maloji Deccani & Shubh Karan Bundela are mentioned to have taken part.[3]

(7) Conquest Of Ganaur

The Zamindar of Ganaur was Maroo Gond who had imprisoned the son of deceased Zamindar Sangram Gond. Maroo had been a slave of Sangram.[4] Maroo assumed rebellious posture and withheld payment of revenue to the Royal exchequer. Some neighbouring Zamindars also imitated him and withheld payments of revenue. Khan Nusrat Jang went to suppress them from Raisen (1053 A.H., 1643 A.D., March-April). Govinddas Rathor was with the Khan. Afterwards reinforcement was sought from the Emperor. Accordingly Raja Pahad Singh Bundela and Prithviraj Rathor reached there along with Rashid Khan and Jansipar Khan.[5] Maroo, compelled by the Mughal assault came out to meet Khan Nusrant Jang and

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 151-152, Salih II, pp. 240-241
2. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 352, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 153, Salih II, Page 250
3. Maasir-ul-Umara I, pp. 443, 352
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 184
5. Ibid, Page 185

submitted to the authority.

(8) Pratap Chero's Rebellion

Pratap Chero was Zamindar of Palamau who was not loyal to the Emperor. Therefore Shaista Khan, the subahdar of Bihar forced him to come back to obedience (Jan-Feb. 1642 A.D.). Pratap presented 80,000 rupees as peshkash to the Khan.[1] Pratap's behaviour was not good towards his men. Hence Tejrai imprisoned him and himself assumed leadership. But after some time on 3rd Ramzan (Nov. 6, 1643) Pratap freed himself and Tejrai fled to jungles. After some victories by Zabardast Khan who was sent against Pratap by the subahdar of Bihar (Etqad Khan) Pratap submitted and was subsequently forgiven by the Emperor and granted mansab of 1000 Zat/1000 Sawar.[2]

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 167-8
2. Ibid, pp. 182-84

CHAPTER-V

Role of the Hindu

Nobility in various campaigns

CHAPTER V

ROLE OF THE HINDU NOBILITY IN VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS

(A) Role of the Hindu Nobility In the Campaigns in Ahmadnagar

The Deccan affairs continued to occupy a prominent place in the Imperialistic policy of Shahjahan who was bent upon subduing the three Deccan kingdoms of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golkonda respectively. But the kingdom of Ahmadnagar assumed the most prominent concern for Shahjahan for at least three reasons:-

(1) This state had been subdued by none other than Prince Khurram himself in 1617 A.D. and again in 1621 A.D. But the position of Mughals was weakened when Shahjahan himself took refuge, during his own rebellion against his father, with Malik Ambar and the king of Golkonda.

(2) The above situation coupled with the confusion during the changes of incumbants at the throne of Agra after the death of Jahangir (first Dawar Bakh, then Shahjahan ascended the throne) promoted Murtaza Nizam Shah II of Ahmadnagar to successfylly induce Khan Jahan, the Viceroy of the Deccan to part with Balaghat. He had earlier virtually recovered his lost territories with the connivance of Khan Jahan.[1]

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[1] 'The Nizam Shahi Kingdom at present included the entire province of Aurangabad, Jalna, Baglana, and the district of Kaliyan in the Konkan from Bankot to Bessien, 'See Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 302

(3) When Khan Jahan Lodi fled from Agra and unfurled the banner of rebellion Murtaza welcomed him on his arrival.[1]

These developments had assumed alarming propositions for the Mughal Empire, so far as the Deccan was concerned. Hence Azam Khan who was appointed to take charge of the Deccan was entrusted the task of annihilation of the Nizam Shahi Kingdom of Ahmadnagar and to exterminate the rebel Khan Jahan Lodi.[2] Shahjahan himself arrived in the Deccan at Burhanpur. The problem for Mughals there was very intricate due to involvement~~s~~ of Marathas, and the States of Bijapur and Golkonda. The hostility between the Sultans of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar continued as before, but when the Mughal dragnet over Ahmadnagar expanded Bijapur always sided with Ahmadnagar. This was because after Ahmadnagar the Bijapur could be the next prey of the Mughals. As regards the Marathas, Shahji Bhonsla (father of Shivaji) increased Mughal problems manifold in Ahmadnagar. When the fall of Ahmadnagar was achieved even then he continued the Nizam Shahi with declaration of a boy as the Nizam Shah and occupying himself many areas of Ahmadnagar on his behalf.

It has been a facet of the Mughal policy in the Deccan that they had thrown open the gates of Imperial service for the Marathas. This was to faciliate the Mughal successes in the

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1. Radhey Shyam, *Kingdom of Ahmadnagar*, Page 301, *Maathir-ul-Umara*, Vol. I, Page 801, Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahan-nama*, Page 55
2. Radhey Shyam, Page 301 "Abul Hasan was sent with another force to plunder and occupy Nasik and Sangamnir, while a third contingent of troops was sent under Nasiri Khan towards Telingana." Also see Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahan-nama*, Page 56

Deccan. Many Marathas such as Udaji Ram Deccani had been in the Mughal service since the reign of Jahangir. Shahjahan had conferred on Udaji Ram the mansab of 5000/5000, granted a cash of Rs. 40,000 to him and sent him in the army against Khan Jahan Lodi. Dr. Radhey Shyam's narrative leaves no doubt that the Mughals tried to secure desertion of Marathas to the Imperial side. To quote the same author, "Upon his arrival in the Deccan he (the Emperor) honoured the Maratha chiefs like, Maloji, Kheloji, Udaji Ram Deccani and others who had already been in the imperial service. He liberally conferred upon them high sounding titles and ranks with the object of tempting others to desert the Nizam Shahi service and increase the strength of his army."[1] This is quite correct and it was under this well chalked out plan that "the relatives of Jadhav Rao like Jagdev Rao (Rai) who was honoured and given the rank of 4000 Zat and 3000 Sawars; Telang Rao received the rank of 3000 Zat and 1500 Sawars while Yashwant Rao and Vithoji (Pithuji) were given the mansabs of 2000 Zat and 1000 Sawar respectively."[2]

Shahji himself opted for the Mughal service when the Nizam Shah beheaded the father-in-law of Shahji, namely Jadhavrao.[3] Shahji was annoyed with the Nizam Shah over this murder and went over to the Mughals. This was the third year of Shahjahan's reign and the Emperor himself was in the Deccan having arrived at

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1. Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 303
2. Radhey Shyam op cit, pp. 303-304, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 59, 61
3. Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmednagar, pp. 302-303 Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 58-59

Burhanpur (March 1, 1630 A.D.). Azam Khan, the governor welcomed Shahji and procured from the Emperor high mansab of 5000/5000, a jewelled dagger, a flag and a drum, a horse and and elephant and two lacs of rupees by way of gift.[1] Shahji was granted possession of Junnar, Chakan and Poona which happened to be of Fateh Khan, son of Malik Amber. But he soon left the Mughals. Maathir-ul-Umara's writer Shah Nawaz Khan mentions, "As a result of his evil disposition he soon left him and, went back to Nizam-ul-Mulk." He now turned anti-Mughal and fought for some time in support of Murtaza II until he was estranged with Fateh Khan over the allotment of jagirs, claimed by Shahji as hiw own, to Fateh Khan by the Emperor on Fateh Khan's becoming loyal to the Mughals. The Mughals undertook a campaign to capture the fort of Bir (Bid) which the commandant Sayyid Kamal had refused to hand over to the Mughals, though Balaghat had been handed over (to Mughals). Fateh Khan, the vakil of Ahmadnagar despatched Shahji to raid eastern Khandesh. This was done in order to create a diversion in the rear of the Mughals. Shahji had a group of silahdars and six thousand cavalry under his command. Shahji was determined to stall the victory of Bid by the Mughals.[2] But Shahji was driven away from Khandesh by Darya Khan Rohillah, a Mughal officer who attacked the raiders there.[3]

Azam Khan drove away Khan Jahan Lodi from Daulatbad. In

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1. Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part II, Page 784, Munshi Devi, Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 61
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 277, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 299
3. Lahori, I, Page 277, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 53, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmednagar, Page 299

the words of Dr. Radhey Shyam 'He pursued the rebel in the hilly tracts of Bid, and subsequently drove him out of the country." He left for Malwa in November 1630 A.D. Azam Khan then succeeded in capturing the fort of Dharur on 23rd Jumadi II, 1040 A.H.[1] His next target was the fort of Parenda. This campaign was entrusted to Raja Jai Singh and some other imperial officers. Raja Jai Singh succeeded in his campaign. The sack of Parenda was a great success obtained largely by the Rajputs.[2] In the words of Lahori, "The Raja at first sacked Palitah which lay at the distance of one karoh to the left of the fort of Parendah. Then he marched to the town which adjoined the fort. By driving his elephant against it he split the wall encircling the town, which was five yeards high and thred yards broad and also the ditch which was three cubits broad. The musketeers put to flight the guardsmen of the fort who took protection in the ditch and having sacked the town they returned to the sublime army."[3] In the meantime, the Nizam Shahis and Bijapuris had made common cause against the Mughals,[4] hence Azam Khan also set out to reduce Parenda. He had with him a contingent of active troopers, the Bundela under Raja Jujhar

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1. Salih, I, Page 384, Lahori I, Page 370, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 62, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 306
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 391, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 63, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 163-164, Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 732 also narrates the role of Jai Singh in this battle. B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihili, Page 133, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, pp. 307-309
3. Lahori, Badshahnama (Eng. trans. by B.P. Saksena), Vol.I, Page 391
4. Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 308, 'The policy of Adil Shah towards the Mughals was now clear. He (Azam Khan) therefore decided to capture the fort of Parenda.'

Singh Bundela and Rajputs under Raja Jai Singh. The enemy under Muqarrab Khan and Bahlul, unable to bear the blows retreated into the skirt of the hills.[1] Vithoji came forward to help the Nizam Shahis but he was replulsed by the Imperialists.[2] The Mughals retraced their steps towards Dharur following scarcity of food grains at Parenda. The enemy blocked the way. Azam Khan sent Raja Jai Singh, Raja Pahad Singh, Raja Anup Singh and other Rajputs who formed the van to repel them.[3] They dispersed the enemy's troops and retracted to Dharur.

Nasiri Khan was appointed to subjugate the Telingana region. He made an attack on the fort of Qandhar in the Deccan in concert with Raja Bharat Bundela, Shahbaz Khan and others. Sadiq Khan, the commandant of the fort ultimately sued for safety through Raja Bharat Bundela and surrendered the fort (May 7, 1631, 15 Shawwal).[4] Thus Raja Bharat Bundela's role in the capitulation of the fort of Qandhar was significant. In fact, in the Deccan campaign Rajputs played significant role and displayed their valour to the best of their capacity. For some time past the relations between Shahji Bhonsle and Fateh Khan had been far from friendly. There was a quarrel between him and Fateh Khan

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1. Lahori, *Badshahnama*, I, Page 393
2. Lahori, I, Page 394, B.P. Saksena, *History of Shahjahan of Dihli*, Page 134, Radhey Shyam, *Kingdom of Ahmadnagar*, P. 309
3. Lahori I, Page 395, *Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. II, Part I, Page 471 Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahan-nama*, Page 63
4. Lahori, I, Page 414, Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahan-nama*, Page 65, Salih, I, pp. 384, 403, *Umara-i Hunood*, Page 100, *Maasir-ul-Umara*, I, Page 408, Page 220 mentions Rao Ratan Hada as also one of the participants in the Telengana campaign, Radhey Shyam, *Kingdom of Ahmadnagar*, Page 310, H.K. Sherwani mentions the date as 18th May, 1630 A.D. (which is not correct) see, *History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty*, Page 434

(S/o Ambar) over some jagirs, which the Mughals had first allotted to Shahji but now back to Fateh Khan on latter's reconciliation and submission to the Mughals. Therefore, Shahji sought the help of Bijapur and with the help of an Adil Shahi army attacked the fort of Daultabad.[1] Fateh Khan appealed to Mahabat Khan for help with the promise to surrender the fort to the Mughals. Mahabat Khan sent his son Khan Zaman as advance guard. The left wing of his army included such eminent Hindus as Jagraj and Kheloji besides many others.[2] The army was arranged in battle array near Khirki. Rai Satrasal was placed in the centre. Later when Fateh Khan was lured by the Bijapuri army against the Mughals the complete annihilation of the fort of Daulatabad was pressed on with entirety.[3] "On 12th Shaban a contingent of Bijapuri troops made its appearance at the flank of the Mughal army. Khan Zaman asked Kheloji and others to keep the enemy engaged until he had donned his armour. But Khaloji, Maloji, Bhikoji, Yashwant Rao and other Deccani leaders opened attack on the enemy without waiting for Khan Zaman."[4] This shows that the Mughals reposed complete faith in the Deccani Hindus whereas the Deccani Muslims, according to Lahori, were not so much trustworthy.

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 545, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 81, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 315
2. Lahori, I, Page 545, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 728, Vol. II, Part I, Page 42, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 81, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 315
3. Lahori I, pp. 547-48, 'Raja Sangram of Jammu also took part in the siege' as per the account of Umara-i-Hunood, Page 264, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 81, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, pp. 315-316
4. Lahori, I, Page 548, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 42 mentions the distinguished services of Kheloji in the siege of Daulatabad.

Valour of Prithviraj Rathor And Role of other Hindus In Siege of Daulatabad

Thereafter Khan Zaman appointed Bikramajit, entitled Jagraj Bundela, to remain at Binakchahri to keep an eye over the enemy. He himself moved towards Daulatabad to open the siege of the fort. He placed Prithviraj Rathor (Rathod) in the centre of the army. Udaji Ram, with his brothers and relatives was placed in the rear. Pahad Singh Bundela's name also figures.[1] An incident recorded by Lahori and confirmed by other chroniclers shows the valour of Prithviraj Rathor in the course of a battle as the most commandable one. During the course of a battle, which was infact a surprise attack on the imperial camp, a horseman challenged Prithviraj for a duel. In the words of Lahori, "When confrontation changed into blows Prithviraj sent him to the land of non-existence with a single hit of armour and his piercing sword.[2]

On 23rd Ramzan (March 24, 1633 A.D.) Kheloji who held the high mansab of 5000 Zat/5000 Sawar deserted the royal service as he apprehended large scale disturbance after the reduction of the fort of Daulatabad.[3] This was a mistake on his part. His two brothers Maloji and Parsoji realised this. Therefore, they

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1. Lahori I, Page 549, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 471 'In the siege and later the conquest of Daulatabad he (Pahad Singh Bundela) through personal bravery and performance of duty did not leave any stones unturned in the defeat and massacre of the enemy and the signs of his loyal service became apparent.' Similarly he performed outstanding deeds in the siege of the fort of Parenda.'
2. Lahori, I, Page 553, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 82, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 482
3. Ibid, Page 558, Athar Ali, ~~The~~ Apparatus Of The Empire, Page 122, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 42-43

remained in the Mughal camp. They met Khan Khanan who granted to both of them a robe, horse, elephant, personal expenses and assured them of royal favour.[1]

The Deccanis made a vigorous attack on the Mughals. As Lahori writes, "With about their five thousand horsemen began to hurl rockets on the sector of Khan Zaman, Udaji Ram, Rao Satrasal and Dilir Himmat,"[2] Nasir Khan and Pahad Singh rushed for help with their contingents. The Deccanis included the Bajapuri army under Randaulah Khan and the Nizam Shahi army under Yaqut Khan.

During the battle Rajputs fought very bravely, Lahori especially singles out one of them and commend the services rendered by him. This was none other than Jagannath S/o Dalpat Rathor, who "gave proof of remarkable feats in the field of battle and courageously gave up the ghost."[3] Jagannath died fighting in the battle. After the battle Udaji Ram Deccani also died of an old disease. His son Jagjiwan, though minor, was granted a high mansab (3000 Zat/2000 Sawar) and he took the command of his father's army in his hands in the service of the Mughals.[4] Thereafter Khan Zaman S/o Khan Khanan Mahabat Khan was sent to disperse the accursed Deccanis. He arranged his army in battle array. The centre was entrusted to Rao

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1. Lahori, I, Page 558, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 82, Maasir-Ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 43
2. Lahori, I, Page 558
3. Lahori, I, Page 561, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 82, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 197, mentions Rao Duda Sisodia's bravery shown in this campaign. He laid down his life here fighting bravely in the battle.
4. Ibid, I, Page 561, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 82

Satrasal, Rao Karan and a few others.[1] Another contingent of Rajput mansabdars was placed under the command of Dilir Himmat in the vanguard.[2]

On 19 Zilhajjah (June 17, 1633 A.D.) Fateh Khan surrendered the fort to Khan Khana.[3] This happy news reached Shahjahan on 26 Zilhajjah (June 24, 1633 A.D.). The officers who had rendered distinguished services in this campaign were favoured each according to their rank and merit.[4]

Raja Bharat who had been appointed to watch over the affairs in Telingana sent an arzdasht (despatch) saying that the fort of Deglaur had been captured from Buland Sidi Muftah.[5] After the capitulation of the fort of Daulatabad, Fateh Khan and the Nizam Shah both were sent to the court. Fateh Khan's crimes were condoned and he was admitted into the Imperial service. He also received a robe of honour and a grant of two lacs of rupees per annum. His property was also returned to him, but that of Nizam Shah was confiscated (Sept. 21, 1633 A.D.). Nizam Shah, namely Husain (III) was imprisoned in the fortress of Gwalior. Thus another phase in the reduction of Daulatabad ended. Many areas were still held by the Nizam Shahi officers who 'refused to acknowledge the new dispensation and asserted their own authority in their respective jurisdictions.'[6] Two

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1. Lahori, I, Page 562, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 83
2. Lahori I, Page 562
3. Lahori I, Page 591, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 85, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 320
4. Lahori I, Page 591, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 85
5. Lahori I, Page 594, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 85
6. Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 320

important strategic forts of Udgir and Ausa were bent upon resisting any attempts to capture them. Shahji Bhonsla was still holding some important forts. He somehow freed a prince of the Nizam Shahi family imprisoned in the fort of Anjaneri and declared him the new Nizam Shah.[1] Taking him as a symbol of authority Shahji set out to carve out a principality which would have included Ahmadnagar and Daulatabad. Thus the existence of Nizam Shahi was being perpetuated and the Mughals had to eliminate this last hindrance in the way to complete the subjugation of the kingdom of Ahmadnagar. Shahji Bhonsle was not a minor problem for the Mughals as he was creating a new awareness in the Marathas. As Dr. Radhey Shyam has written, "The western districts including Junnar, Poona, Chakan, and Konkan were witnessing a new upsurge in the rise of the Marathas, who, under the impact of religious renaissance were in the process of forming themselves into a powerful instrument of aggression under the leadership of Shahji Bhonsle."[2] "The Mughals," as Dr. Radhey Shyam further writes, "now attempted to conciliate Shahji through his cousin Maloji but he proved impervious to their overtures."[3]

Shahji made an attack on the fort of Daulatabad (Jan. 1635). Khan Dauran rushed to defend the fort with Raja Jai Singh leading the advance guard. Maloji, Parsoji and Jagraj also were with Khan Dauran. The enemy was forced to run away.[1]

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[1] Lahori, Badshahnama, I, pp. 651-652, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 89, Salih, II, Page 125, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 232, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 321, D.C. Verma, History of Bijapur, Page 101. The boy was crowned at the fort of Junnar with cooperation of Murari Pandit, the Bajapuri general, also see page 191, H.K. Sherwani, History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty, Page 435

[2] Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 320

[3] Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 322

The Zamindar of Ratanpur, Babu Lachhaman who had created disturbance was subdued by Abdullah Khan Firuz Jang, the *Subahdar* of Bihar. Raja Amar Singh, the *Zamindar* of Bandhu helped the Khan.[2]

Some forts were snatched from the *Zamindar* of Srinagar by Najabat Khan. These forts were Shergarh, Kalpi and Bairat. The *Zamindar* of Sirmur was on the imperial side in this campaign as it were his forts - Kalpi and Bairat, which the Zamindar of Srinagar had earlier forcibly occupied. Rup Chand Narvari died fighting in one of skirmishes.[3] Najabat Khan was forced to withdraw as the insurgents were very powerful and the Mughals fought without much planning. The Emperor realised the gravity of the situation. To quote Dr. Radhey Shyam, "The Rebellion of Jujhar Singh and the mobilisation of the Imperial forces in Bundelkhand and the consequent decline of the imperial prestige in the South, had left the ground clear for Shahji. Shahjahan found that it was beyond the means of Khan Zaman to handle the state of affairs."[4] Hence on 20th Shaban (Jan. 19, 1636 A.D.) Shahjahan arrived near Daulatabad. Rao Satrasal, Prithviraj Rathod, and the Deccanis - Maloji Bhonsla and Parsoji, kissed the royal threshold.[5] Khan Dauran was sent to chastise Shahji. His army included Raja Jai Singh, Raja Bithaldas, Madho Singh (Rao)

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1. Lahori, I, pp. 692-94, *Maasir-ul-Umara* Vol. I, Page 732, Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahan-nama*, Page 94
2. Lahori I, pp. 701-703, Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahan-nama*, P. 94
3. Lahori, I, pp. 721-726
4. Radhey Shyam, *Kingdom of Ahmadnagar*, Page 323
5. Lahori, Page 781, Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahan-nama*, Page 105, *Umara-i-Hunood*, pp. 117, 265, mentions Sangram Gond also as a participant (Page 265)

Amar Singh, Gokuldas Sisodia, Mahesh Das Rathod and the Deccani Jagjivan S/o Udaji Ram.[1] Another army was placed under the command of Khan Zaman which included the following Hindus.[2] Rao Satrasal, Raja Pahad Singh Bundela, Prithviraj Rathod, Bhim Rathod, Raja Kishan Singh Bhadauriya, Bhagwandas Bundela, Rao Tilak Chand, Shyam Singh Rathod, Jagannath Rathod, Rawat Dayal Das Jhala, Deccanis - Maloji, Patang Rao called Jadun Rai, Bithoji, Dattaji S/o Bahadur Ji, Rustam Rao, Habaji and Birbal Rao. Jagat Singh also was included.[3] Rao Satrasal and all other Rajputs were appointed in the advance guard of this army. Medni Rao was in the third army under Shaiyistah Khan.[4]

Adil Khan who had been in league with Shahji Bhonsla was also to be chastised. A three pronged attack was ordered with Syed Khan Jahan commanding the main army. Other two armies were put under Khan Dauran and Khan Zaman respectively. Syed Khan Jahan was followed by the following Hindu mansabdars: Rao Karan, Hari Singh Rathod, Raja Bihruz S/o Raja Roz Afzun, Jairam S/o Raja Anup Singh, Indrasal grandson of Rao Ratan, from amongst the Deccanis Mankoji, Krishna Ji, Jaswant Rao and a group of other mansabdars. Their total strength including those of Muslim mansabdars was 10,000 Sawars (cavalry).[5] An army under Allah Virdi Khan attacked the forts of Dharup, Chandor and Anjarhi. The commander of Anjarhi begged for protection. After the surrender of the fort he was recommended for grant of the mansab of 2000 Zat/1000 Sawar. His name was Kanhar Rao. He was also given a sum of Rs. 50,000 in cash.[1] The commander of the fort of Dharup Bhojbal, surrendered the fort on the condition of his being given one lac rupees in cash and a mansab and jagir. Accordingly he was rewarded.[2]

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[1] Lahori, Page 783, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 105, Umara-i Hunood, Page 56, Maathir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 232, 402, Vol. II, Part I, Page 2

[2] Ibid, Page 783, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 109, 121, 148, 199, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 829, Vol. II, Part I, Page 471

[3] Lahori I, Page 784, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 145, 148, 151. Patang Rao has been referred to as Telangrai in many sources including Umara-i Hunood (Page 148)

[4] Ibid, Page 785

[5] Ibid, Page 789, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 107

Khan Zaman Bahadur was busy in his efforts to uproot the power of rebellious Sahji Bhonsla who was neither prepared to enter the service of the Adil Shah (of Bijapur) nor prepared to surrender the fort of Junnair. An attack was made on Junnair in which many mansabdars took part. Randaula Khan, the commander of Adil Shahi army was now a friend of the Mughals. Sahji fled to Kondhanah, so a vigorous attack was planned by the Mughals in which Rao Satrasal, Prithviraj Rathor etc. participated.[3] Raja Pahad Singh Bundela was also a prominent Rajput Mansabdar who was appointed to this mission.[4] Sahji ultimately surrendered the forts in his possession and joined the service of Adil Shah. Adil Shah assigned to him Poona and Supa in jagir. The boy king Murtaza Nizam Shah III was confined in the state prison at Gwalior.[5] Thus finally ended the independence of the kingdom

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1. Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 797, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 107
2. Ibid, I, Page 799
3. Lahori, I, pp. 904-06, Umara-i Hunood, Page 116 Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 482
4. Lahori I, Page 908, Umara-i Hunood, Page 115, Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 471
5. Lahori, pp. 909-11, Salih II, Page 177, Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 327

of Ahmadnagar. It had withstood the Mughal onslaught for nearly forty years. Now it was divided between the Mughals and the Bijapur. As Dr. Radhey Shyam writes, "The district of Nasik and Khandesh were joined together to form the new suba of Aurangabad, while the territory between Bhima and Nira was handed over to Adil Shah whose age-long territorial greed was thereby satisfied.[1] The services rendered by the Hindu nobles sent to these campaigns remain a significant fact in the history of medieval India.

(B) Campaigns Against Bijapur And Golkonda: Role of The Hindu Nobles.

The relationship between the Mughal Empire and the Adil Shahi State of Bijapur dates back to the time of Babar. Then apprehensive of Babar's intervention at the behest of the last Bahmani ruler, Kalimullah, Ismail Adil Shah, Burhan Nizam Shah and Sultan Quli Qutb Shah had sent embassies to Babar with presents.[2] Since then a long period of contact and annoyance elapsed before Shahjahan sent his father-in-law Asaf Khan with an army to attack Bijapur. The reason for this attack was the refusal of Muhammad Adil Shah to enter into an alliance with Mughals against Nizamshah. As proposed by Shahjahan through an ambassador Sheikh Mughanniya, who reached Bijapur on 10th Jamadi I, 1041 A.H. (24th Nov. 1631 A.D.), the Nizamshahi

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1. Radhey Shyam, Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Page 328
2. Tarikh-i Farishtah, Vol. I, Page 376, D.C. Verma, History of Bijapur, Page 183

territory was to be shared by them.[1] But the Adil Shah had refused to comply and had also detained the Mughal ambassador. He had also not paid the tribute on his accession to the throne. Hence the business of Asaf Khan was to make Adil Shah return to obedience and pay the tribute.[2] He was invested with a special robe, gold embroidered chargab, a studded jamdhar with phul katarah, a studded sword etc., and started on 19th Jamadi I (Dec. 4, 1631 A.D.) on his mission. He was accompanied by many mansabdars. Among the Hindus figured Raja Gaj Singh, Raja Jai Singh, Raja Pahad Singh, Rao Ratan Hada and Rao Duda Sisodia. The Deccani Hindus included Udaji Ram, Khaloji, Maloji Bhonsla, and Bahadur Ji, etc.[3] The order was also issued for Abdullah Khan Bahadur, Firuz Jang and Nasiri Khan and Raja Bharat to go with their contingents to join the army in the campaign. Among the followers of Abdullah Khan was Raja Jujhar Singh in this campaign.[4]

Abdul Hamid Lahori gives a vivid description of the formation of this army. "The centre in all its strength was to be commanded by sincerity permeated personality of Yamin-ud Daulah and other mansabdars. The van was to be under Raja Gaj Singh, Raja Pahad Singh Bundela, Chandraman Bundela,

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[1] D.C. Verma, History of Bijapur, Page 189, H.K. Sherwani mentions the name of envoy as Muhiyuddin, see, History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty, Page 433

[2] Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, (translated by Dr. B.P. Saksena), Page 443, Salih I, Page 352, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 70, D.C. Verma, History of Bijapur, Page 189

[3] Lahori I, Page 444, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 70, Salih I, Page 354, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 163, 115, 196, 220.
Rao Ratan Hada died at Balaghat, G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Part I, Page 435, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 571, Vir Vinod, II, Page 820, Reu I, Page 207

[4] Lahori I, Page 444, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 70

Allahvardi Khan, Saiyyid Alam Baraha, and Asalat Khan with five hundred mounted matchlock men. And Yaqut Khudawand Khan with all his Deccanis, Nasiri Khan and Raja Bharat with 170 mansabdars were to march ahead of the victorious army as advance guard."[1] Lahori's narrative also reveals that less faith was placed in the Deccanis of the Mughal army.[2] Lahori further writes, "The right wing was to be manned by Azam Khan, Raja Anup Singh, Rao Duda and other mansabdars." Raja Jai Singh was to strengthen the left wing and Raja Roz Afzun the right wing." "Raja Jujhar Singh Bundela together with a group of mansabdars and five hundred _ahadis_ should form the rear."[3]

After arriving near Bijapur Asaf Khan pitched his campaign on the bank of a reservoir between Nauraspur and Shahpur.[4] Muhammad Adil Shah gave a befitting reply to the Mughal attack. Asaf Khan then opened negotiations for peace but Adil Shah wrote back that, "I will pay (the 700000 of Huns as demanded by the Mughals) at the point of my sword." The Mughals were much harassed as the famine further increased their problems. Hence they raised the siege[5] and shortly afterwards Asaf Khan was transferred from the Deccan to Bengal and Mahabat Khan was appointed as governor of Burhanpur.

Bijapur was in league with the Nizamshahis against the Mughals. Hence the advancement of the Mughal authority in the

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1. Lahori, _Badshahnama_, I, Page 445
2. Ibid, I, Page 445
3. Ibid I, Page 445
4. Lahori, _Badshahnama_, I, Page 453, D.C. Verma, _History of Bijapur_, Page 190
5. Lahori, I, pp. 455-56, D.C. Verma, _History of Bijapur_, Page 190

Deccan called for reduction of Bijapur also. However, it seems Shahjahan never cared for its total extinction and was content with huge sums of booty realised as tribute. He also needed its support in the total extinction of the Nizam Shahi kingdom. Bijapur was a major hindrance in the way of the Mughal imperialism in the Deccan. Its support was also needed in suppressing the Marathas.[1] With these objects in mind Shahjahan despatched a big army under the command of Prince Muhammad Shuja Bahadur to the Deccan on 18th August (22nd Safar), 1633 A.D.[2] Hindu mansabdars who were sent with him were Raja Jai Singh, Raja Bithaldas, Madho Singh S/o Rao Ratan, Chandraman Bundela, Raja Roz Afzun, Bhim Rathod and Raja Ramdas Narwari.[3] Raja Bithaldas 'did good service at the siege of Parenda' (Maasir-ul-Umara). Raja Bharat Bundela was also sent to the Deccan to serve under Shuja. Khan Zaman also went with the Prince with his army which had included Rao Satrasal, Raja Pahad Singh, Jagraj Bundela, and Sangram Singh (Zamindar of Jammu), Raja Roz Afzun and Raja Jai Singh.[4] These mansabdars were already sent to carry fire and sword into Bijapuri territory before Shuja and Khan Khanan set out to besieze Parenda. About the same time Khawas Khan was sent by the Adil Shah to

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1. In fact it was helping the Marathas against the Mughals. See H.K. Sherwani, History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty, pp. 435-436
2. Lahori, Badshahnama, Vol. I, Page 598, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 86
3. Lahori, I, Page 599, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 86, Salih I, Page 578, Jild II, Page 126, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 402, Vol. II Part I, Page 1
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 86, Salih, II, pp. 126, 127, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 264

chastise the insurgents led by Shahji Bhonsla who reigned in the name of a scion of the Nizamshahi family.[1] Adul Khan made arrangements for the safety of the fort by sending Kishanji Datto with cash and asking Randaula Khan and Murari Pandit to pitch their camps on the banks of the channel of the river Sen with their own retinues and troops.[2] While advancing from Malkapur Khan Zaman arranged his army in battle array. The vanguard of the army was entirely placed under Raja Jai Singh and all of his Rajputs and Jagraj was placed in the rear.[3] Mahesh Das Rathod, who was in the army of Khan Khanan, was the leader of the Khan Khanan's Rajput contingent. When they were about three karohs of the fort of Parenda, a Bijapuri army turned up to give fight and check their advance. The position of Khan Khanan was not very good. It would have proved disastrous had not the Rajputs shown their exemplary valour. Many Rajputs laid down their lives in this battle. Mahesh Das himself was badly wounded.[4] Later the arrival of Khan Dauran Bahadur saved the situation. Thus with great difficulty Khan Khanan was able to extricate himself from this grim situation.

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1. Lahori, I, pp. 651-652, Shahji had got freed a prince of the Nizamshahi family imprisoned in the fort of Anjaneri. Taking him as a symbol of royal authority, he set out to carve out a principality which would have included Ahmadnagar and Daulatabad; Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 89, Salih, II, Page 125, Maathir-ul-Umara, I, Page 232
2. Lahori, I, Page 653, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 89, Lahori mentions Adil Khan for Adil Shah
3. Ibid, Page 653, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 89
4. Ibid, Page 655, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 89

The camp of Khan Zaman also experienced many onslaughts from enemy's side. The sector of Raja Pahad Singh was raided. Some men of Raja Pahad Singh and Raja Ruz Afzun lost their lives.[1] Khan Khanan marched post haste to the assistance of Khan Zaman and dispersed the insurgents. Raja Jai Singh also reached the place with food and fodder.[2] The Prince himself proceeded from his camp with Raja Bithaldas and Prithviraj to control the situation. The insurgents were forced to run away. They were given a hot chase by Khan Zaman, Raja Bithaldas and Prithviraj.[3] They returned after chasing them upto some distance. From the Mughal side, on 22nd Ramzan (25th March 4, 1635 A.D.) the following mansabdars were sent quite early in the morning (while there was still some darkness), to raid the enemy camps. Amongst the Hindu nobles were Raja Jai Singh, Raja Bithaldas, Rao Satrasal, and Rao Karan.[4] One of the Hindu amirs of the Deccan namely Maloji was also sent along with them. However the insurgents some how gathered the information beforehand. Therefore no satisfactory success could be achieved by Mughal raiders.[5] Still Raja Jai Singh of "the vanguard of the aforesaid troops, galloped onward and overtook them, and made captive many of their foot soldiers."[6] Raja Jai Singh and Raja Bithaldas

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1. Lahori I, Page 656, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 89
2. Lahori I, Page 658, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 90
3. Lahori I, Page 660, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 90, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 482 - 'In this expedition also he (Prithviraj Rathor) performed remarkable services.'
4. Lahori I, Page 661, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 732, 764, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 90
5. Lahori I, Page 662, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 90
6. Lahori, I, Page 662

figured prominently in many skirmishes with the enemy. Murari Pandit had to flee from the battle field. But he fell from his horse and was carried away by another servant who lost his own life during the flight. In the imperial camp some bitterness and ill-will was caused between Khan Khanan Mahabat Khan and Khan Dauran, because the latter claimed that he saved the life of the former.[1] According to Lahori, "On the top of it all amirs and mansabdars had become resentful at the bad behaviour and impropriety of the Khan Khanan." He further writes that this was the reason of the leakage of the movements of the imperialists, "For this reason those seekers of wretchedness gained information of the plans of the Khan Khanan and they countermanded them."[2] However, no Hindu amir could be accused of the slightest treachery. In fact, the infighting among mansabdars had been the order of the day. But the Hindus always fought bravely, acted honestly and often with more enthusiasm than their Muslim counterparts and colleagues so far as the Deccan is concerned. At the failure of the Mughals in the conquest of the fort of Parendah the Prince was summoned back to the court along with all the officers who had been sent with him.[3]

Mahabat Khan died at Burhanpur (Nov. 1634). The two subahs (provinces) were carved out in the Deccan - Balghat and Payanghat), and they were placed under the governorships of Khan Zama and Khan Dauran respectively.[4] The Subah of Balaghat

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1. Lahori, I, Page 665
2. Lahori I, Page 665
3. Ibid, I, Page 666
4. Lahori, I, pp. 685-86, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 93

included the entire Deccan, meaning the Sarkar of Daulatabad, Ahmadnagar, Patan, Bid, Jalnapur, Junnair, Sangamner, Fathabad and its dependencies and appertenance and the whole of Telingana, yielding a revenue of twenty karor Dams.

The Subah of Payanghat comprised the entire Khandesh, most of Berar yielding a revenue of ninety two crore Dams. Raja Jai Singh, Jagraj and Rao Satrasal were asked to stay at Daultabad and Pahad Singh Bundela and Madho Singh Hada at Burhanpur. It was the eighth year of the reign of Shahjahan.[1] When Khan Dauran went to chastise Shahji, he left Madho Singh at Burhanpur to defend it.[2]

Shahjahan himself left Agra on Sept. 21, 1635 A.D. to direct operations in the Deccan. Since Shahji was still at large, creating trouble, Shahjahan who was now near Daulatabad sent three armies under Khan-Dauran, Khan-Zaman and Shayista Khan as heads of different divisions to attack Adilshahi territory from different quarters if the Adil Shah failed to cooperate with the Mughals in the task of reducing the Nizam Shah'.[3] Since the Adilshah did not pay any heed to the Mughal advice the Bijapur territories were also ravaged. Adil Shah, finding his territory being ravaged by the Mughal armies, at last submitted and a treaty was signed in 1636.[4] This continued to maintain and guide their relationship until it was thrown to winds by Aurangzeb, the then Viceroy of the Mughal Deccan, twenty years hence.

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[1] "Thursday the 1st of Jamadi II, 1044 A.H. corresponding to the 2nd of the month of Azar, the eighth year of the decoration of the throne by the Khagan of the earth ..." Lahori, Badshahnama, I, Page 684, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 93, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, I, Page 2

[2] Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 2

[3] D.C. Verma, History of Bijapur, pp. 191-192

[4] D.C. Verma, History of Bijapur, Page 193, also Appendix I on pp. 266-269. H.K. Sherwani, History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty, Page 436

In the Bijapur campaign which Aurangzeb undertook in 1657 A.D. Raja Rai Singh, Raja Sujan Singh Sisodia, Rao Ratan, Rao Satrasal, Ratan Singh Rathor, Bhojraj, Biram Deva Sisodia, Rao Karan and Shivaram figured as prominent Hindu mansabdars.[1] The attack was pursued vigorously. On 29th Rajjab (May 4, 1657 A.D.) the fort of Kalyani was besiezed. Shivaram, a Rajput chief of the Rana of Udaipur was killed in this battle.[2] Maasir-ul-Umara mentions that Rai Singh did good service in the battle with Adil Khanis. 'He killed his opponent and after receiving three serious and several minor wounds dismounted. A large number of his men were also killed.' The fort of Kalyani was ultimately captured on 1st Zilqad (August 2, 1657 A.D.). Adil Khan sued for peace and the interference of Dara Shikoh on behalf of Adil Khan ultimately led the Emperor issue an order to Aurangzeb to terminate the campaign and accept the peace proposals. As D.C. Verma mentions, "At this stage order arrived from Shahjahan to stop the war as Dara Shikoh was perhaps getting jealous of Aurangzeb's success in the Deccan."[3] Accordingly the peace-treaty was accepted on promise by Adil Khan of a heavy peshkash of the amount of one crore and fifty lacs rupees. The forts of Bidar, Kalyani, Parenda, all forts in the Nizam Shahi Konkan and the district of Wangi were ceded to the Mughals.[1]

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 280, Muhammad Salih Kambu, Amal-i Salih, Jild III (Urdu trans.) pp. 692-704 Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 35, 573, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 273. For details of attack see D.C. Verma, History of Bijapur, pp. 195-197

[2] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 285, Munshi Muhammad Said Ahmad, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 225, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, p. 573

[3] D.C. Verma, History of Bijapur, Page 196

GOLKONDA

As regards the other state in the Deccan i.e. the Golkonda it is obvious that the Mughal policy was an expensive one. Though the Emperor did not take much interest in the complete annihilation of this state as it was done in the case of Ahmadnagar, H.K. Sherwani very correctly mentions that "He thus wanted to squeeze the two kingdoms (Bijapur being the other one) into submission.[2] Overawed by the success of the Mughals against the Nizam Shahis the Qutb Shah had sent a peshkash to the Emperor. The Adil Shah had also done the same. Since it was a Shia State, the name of the Shah of Iran was mentioned here in Friday sermons.[3] This was also resented by Shahjahan. However in 1636 A.D. the Inquiyad Nama or the "Deed of Submission" was signed which imposed many restrictions and obligations on the state of Golkonda, making it a tributary vassal state.[4] When Aurangzeb was entrusted the viceroyalty of the Deccan for the second time he attacked Golkonda with the Royal permission in 1656 A.D. Those Deccanis who had joined the Mughal service fought in the wars in the Deccan against the enemies of the Mughals. In the wars in Golkonda many such nobles figured. It was Kesar Singh who alongwith Mirza Khan laid mines of gunpowder which forced Qutbul Mulk to sue for peace.[1] Maloji Deccani also figured prominently in the war. When Mirza Khan was attacked by the Golkonda army Maloji Deccani rushed to help him.[2] Ultimately the war was terminated by an order of Shahjahan and peace terms accepted. Bernier mentions that in issuing these orders, the Mogol was influenced by Dara and Begum (Saheb).[3]

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[1] Muhammad Salih Kambu, Amal-i-Salih, III, Page 704
Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 286, D.C. Verma, History of Bijapur, Page 197

[2] H.K. Sherwani, History Of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty, P. 433

[3] H.K. Sherwani, History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty, P. 435

[4] For details of the "Deed of submission" see H.K. Sherwani, History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty, Page 436

(C) Role Of Hindu Nobles In Qandhar Campaigns

The fort of Qandhar proved to be a bone of contention between the Mughal Emperors and the Shahs of Persia for more than hundred years. The Safavi kingdom of Persia was founded shortly before the establishment of Mughal Empire in India.[4] The relationship between the two passed through many ups and downs. However in the cultural aspect the bond of relationship between the Persia and India proved too strong to be severed by any feeling of imperial animosity. As R.C. Verma writes, "Moreover they (Mughals) were great admirers of Persian art and culture and although because of dispute about the possession of Qandhar their relations with Persia were far from cordial, their attitude was purely secular and they never tried to mix up religion with politics."[1] Still the Sunni religion of Mughals and Shia religion of Persians also proved to be a source of friction, though the clash between them was mainly over the possession of Qandhar.

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[1] Salih, III, pp. 668-675, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 275, For details of war see H.K. Sherwani, History Of The Qutb Shahi Dynasty, Page 442

[2] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 275, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 44, Maloji's brother Parsoji also served under Aurangzeb in the Deccan. But after that they were recalled to the court and in the War of Succession they fought against Aurangzeb.

[3] Salih III, pp. 673-675, H.K. Sherwani, History Of The Qutb Shahi Dynesty, pp. 443-444, Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, P. 21

[4] R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of the Great Mughals, pp. 103-104, R.P. Tripathi, Rise And Fall Of The Mughal Empire, P. 225, mentions about the claim of both parties over Qandhar. According to him it belonged to the Moghals. However, he also admits that it is very difficult to arrive at a conclusive decision on the rival claims.

Babur captured the fort of Qandhar for the first time in 1506 A.D. But he lost it within a few weeks to the Arghuns.[2] He continued to cherish the goal of acquiring Qandhar because of its strategic importance. 'After his expulsion from Samarqand in 1513 Babur had twice besieged this fort but was forced to retire because of illness.[3] At last, he succeeded in wresting the fort from Shah Beg in 1522.[4] The next Emperor Humayun placed Qandhar and Kabul under Kamran, before the loss of his Empire of Hindustan. After the expulsion he went to Persia and with Shah's help started reconquest of his lost dominions. Humayun captured Kabul and Qandhar from Kamran and also succeeded in reaquiring Delhi and Agra. Humayun had not honoured his

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1. R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy of the Great Mughals, Page 10
2. R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy of the Great Mughals, Page 110, A.L. Srivastava, The Mughal Empire, Page 12, Rushbrook Williams, An Empire Builder of The Sixteenth Century, pp. 92-9
3. R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 110
4. R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 111 A.L. Srivastava, The Mughal Empire, 15, Rushbrook Williams, An Empire Builder Of The Sixteenth Century, pp. 118-119

commitments to the Shah to surrender Qandhar to him in lieu of his support. Thus Humayun kept his own control over Qandhar. After Humayun's death, Akbar faced multifarious problems in the task of strengthening the Empire. This was a suitable opportunity for the Shah to try to recover Qandhar.[1] Not only the new Mughal Emperor was at present weak but Shah Tahmasp was, at this time, himself free from all foreign entanglements following the conclusion of an armistice with Turkey in 1554 A.D. Under these circumstances Qandhar was occupied by the Persians in 1558 A.D. Once their object was fulfilled, the Persians now pursued diplomacy in such a way as to maintain the semblance of friendship with the Mughals, the fort of Qandhar now being in their possession. Embassies from Persia visited Agra in 1563 and 1565 respectively. Shah Tahmasp died in 1576. This caused the beginning of civil war in Persia. However Shah Abbas succeeded in consolidating his position. Abbas tried to secure the co-operation of Akbar also.[2] But Akbar could not be satisfied without Qandhar. It was in 1594 that his dreams of recovering Qandhar was fulfilled. This was the humiliation of the Shah of Persia. During Jahangir's reign a new factor emerged. Now the Shah of Persia started championing the cause of Golkonda, the Shia state, against the Mughals. Bijapur was also to be protected from the Mughal onslaught. However these were only measures to divert the Mughals Emperor's attention and to occupy

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1. R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy of The Great Mughals, Page 140
2. R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy of The Great Mughals, pp. 147-149

Qandhar.[1] From 1611 onward the Shah sent a number of envoys to the Mughal court. In 1622 the Shah attacked and captured the fort while the situation for the Mughals became hopeless due to Shahjahan's unfurling of the banner of revolt.[2]

When Shahjahan ascended the throne the relationship between India and Persia remained, for the above reason far from cordial. The other reason was Shah's maintaining intercourse with the Deccan. Shah Abbas died in 1629 and Shah Safi ascended on the throne. The Mughal Emperor was anxious to recover Qandhar and his opportunity came in 1638 when Ali Mardan Khan, the hard-pressed governor of Qandhar requested the Mughals to take it over from him.[3] Infact Shahjahan had been busy in this connection already. He had instructed the governor of Kabul Said Khan to try to impress Ali Mardan Khan to surrender the fort to the Mughals.[4] The preoccupation of Shah in the Turko-Persian war had changed the situation in favour of the Mughals at Qandhar. Under these circumstances the fort of Qandhar was surrendered to the Mughals on 21st Shawwal (Feb. 26, 1638 A.D.). Thereafter the Emperor sent an army under Prince Shuja to Kabul to ward off any attack of the Persians. This army included the following Hindu Mansabdars.[1] Raja Jai Singh, Amar Singh S/o Raja Gaj Singh, Madho Singh S/o Rao Ratan, Hari Singh and Kriparam. Raja Jai Singh, on this occasion was favoured with a robe, a horse with golden saddle. Raja Jagat Singh went to Kabul and Qandhar with Said Khan who fought with 8000 horsemen against the Persians. Rajputs were in the vanguard, Rai Kashidas in the centre, the enemy was forced to beat a retreat.[2] The other Rajputs who figured in this battle under Raja Jagat Singh were those who were serving under the subahdar of Kabul, Said Khan. Prominent among them were Mohakam Singh, Gopal Singh, Ugrasen, Ram Singh and his brother Gaj Singh, S/o Bihari Das, Jagram, Himmat Singh, Medani Mal Bhadoria and Indrabhan.[3] The Badshahnama records the bravery of Rajputs under Raja Jagat Singh which made the vanguard as strong a wall as that of Alexander which the enemy could not pierce and returned dejected and defeated.[4] Raja Jagat Singh showed exemplary valour in this campaign.[5] In the battle about 30 men of the Raja were killed. The army of Bistwals from Zamindawar was totally crushed by the Raja's army. The forts of Zamindawar and Bist were captured by the Raja,[6] (July 8 and August 24, 1638 A.D.). He had earlier captured the fort of Sarban.[1] On 14th Shawwal (8 Feb. 1639) the Emperor sent Dara Shikoh against the Persians who threatened to attack Qandhar. Accompanying Dara Shikoh were Raja Rai Singh and Jagat Singh.[2] But later on it was found that the reported news of Shah's making plans for the recovery of Qandhar was incorrect. Shahjahan then sent a letter to the Shah in which he justified his conquest of Qandhar and requested the Shah to forget the incident. In 1642 A.D. Shah Safi again made preparations to attack Qandhar and wrest it from the Mughals. The Emperor decided to march there in person but the eldest Prince Dara Shikoh requested this campaign to be assigned to him.[3] An army of 50 thousand under the Prince proceed thither. The Rajput mansabdars who were included in this army were Raja Jaswant Singh, Rao Amar Singh, Rao Satrusal, Raja Jai Singh, Raja Rai Singh Sisodia, Hari Singh Rathor, Maheshdas Rathor, Ram Singh Rathor S/o Karamasi Rathor, Chandraman Bundela, Gokuldas Sisodia, Raja Amar Singh Narvari and Rai Singh Jhala.[4] They were favoured on this occasion with many gifts and even increases in the mansabs as in the cases of Rao Amar Singh and Raja Rai Singh who were elevated to the mansabs of 4000 Zat/3000 Sawar and 4000 Zat/2000 Sawar respectively.[5]

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[1] R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy of the Great Mughals, pp. 160-61

[2] R.C. Verma, op cit., pp. 166-167, Beni Prasad, History of Jahangir, Page 298, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, pp. 36-39, 183

[3] R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 174, The Khutba was read in Shahjahan's name on February 28. B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan, Page 217

[4] See R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 174

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 140, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 218, Salih Kambu II (trans.), Page 224, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 151, 58, 165, Maathir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 233, 732, J.S. Gahlot, Kota Rajya Ka Itihas, Page 46, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, pp. 176-178, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihili, pp. 218-219

[2] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 141, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, pp. 218-219, Muhammad Salih Kambu, Amal-i Salih, Jild II (Urdu trans.) Page 225, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 177

[3] Salih Kambu, II, Page 226, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 141

[4] Lahori, Badshahnama, see, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 141

[5] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 148, Salih, II, pp. 230-31, Umara-i Hunood, Page 151

[6] Ibid, 148, Lahori, Vol. II, pp. 25-54, B.P. Saksena, History of Shahjahan of Dihli, P. 219, Salih, II, pp. 230-33

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 151
2. Salih II, Page 250, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 572, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 156, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy of Mughals, pp. 178-179
3. Salih, II (Trans.) Page 302, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 175, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 179
4. Lahori, II, pp. 293-94, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 175, Salih II (trans.) Page 302, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 57, 60, 155, 166, 237, 226, 225, Maathir-ul-Umara I, pp. 233, 754, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 34, 573
5. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 175

Before his plan could materialize Shah Safi died of excessive drinking when he had reached at Kashan (May 2, 1642). He was succeeded by his elder son Sultan Muhammad Mirza on the throne who assumed the title of Shah Abbas II.[1] Hence on the order of Shahjahan this army retreated to Agra.[2] The Persians did not make further attempt to wrest Qandhar from the Mughals till 1648, as Abbas II was looking for a favourable opportunity.

That favourable opportunity presented to the Persians after the discomfiture of Mughals in Balkh and Badakhshan. By 1648 the Shah had attained majority. Now he was 17. He considered it the right time to snatch the fort of Qandhar from the Mughals. Accordingly he collected a large army and set out to besiege Qandhar. The Emperor was informed on 24th Ramzan (October 2, 1648) that Shah Abbas II had reached the vicinity of Qandhar. The Emperor despatched an army under Aurangzeb and Sadullah Khan to drive away the Persians. This army included from among the Hindus - Raja Jaswant Singh, Raja Badan Singh Bhadauria and Raja Bithaldas Gaur.[3] Mukand Singh Hada also went to Qandhar which was besieged by the Iranis.[4]

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[1] Kambu II (trans.) Page 303, Maathir-ul-Umara I, Page 233, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 179, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 176

[2] R.C. Verma mentions that Dara begged for permission to conquer Farah and Seistan, but the Emperor asked him to return. The Emperor was looking forward to Transoxiana and not interested in getting embroiled in the Persian affairs - see Foreign Policy of the Great Mughals, pp. 179-180

[3] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 232, Salih III (trans.) pp. 530-31, Waris, I, Page 69, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 107, 155, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy of the Great Mughals, pp. 181, 182, 184, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 402-3, 733 mentions Raja Jai Singh also one of the participants. He was assigned the right wing of the army, pp. 754, 829

[4] Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, p. 242, J.S. Gahlot, Kota Rajya Ka Itihas, Page 47

Ram Singh Rathor S/o Karamasi Rathor and Subhan Singh Sisodia also went there.[1] The Persians had already occupied the fort of Qandhar on 9th Safar (Feb. 12, 1649). The Persian occupied forts of Bist and Zamindawar subsequently. The Shah returned after appointing Mahrab Khan.[2] But from Herat he sent additional army for the protection of their areas when the news of Aurangzeb's movements reached the Shah.[3] The imperial army reached Qandhar on 14th Jamadi I, May 17, 1649). Bhava Singh made the first assault on the fort but was beaten back. This campaign included Ram Singh Rathor, Rai Singh Sisodia, Prithvi Raj Rathor, Raja Man Singh Gwaliari, Raja Jagat Singh etc.[4] This happened on 27th May. On 6th June Qulij Khan and Rao Satarsal were sent against Bust. The Mughals faced multifarious problems as their forces were battered by the enemy troops and the severe shortage of food and fodder occurred. So it was decided to retrace the steps for the time being. The next campaign was to be decided after winter.[5] Aurangzeb could not recapture the fort even after beseizing it for four months. Hence he was asked to return.[6] The Emperor was disappointed but he did not lose hope.

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[1] Umara-i Hunood, p. 237

[2] Salih II (trans.) Page 532, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 234, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 183

[3] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 240

[4] Salih III (Urdu trans.) Page 545, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 235-36, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 483 - 'Together with Rustam Khan he (Prithviraj Rathor) displayed courage in confronting the Iranians.' Rai Singh Sisodia also 'performed great deeds there in defeating the Iranians in company of Rustam Khan.' Vol. II, Part I, Page 573 also see Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 225, 237

[5] Salih, III, pp. 547-554, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 241

[6] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 241, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, pp. 184-185

He started making extensive preparations for another attack on Qandhar. Then he asked Aurangzeb to proceed from Multan to Qandhar. Among the Rajputs who went to Qandhar under Aurangzeb's command included Pahad Singh and Ratan Rathor, Mukund Singh Hada, Prithvi Raj Rathor, Raja Rai Singh Rathor S/o Rao Amar Singh Rathor, Raja Rup Singh Rathor.[1] The Emperor himself moved to Kabul and despatched a big army of 50,000 horses, 9000 foot soldiers and many beladars under Sadullah Khan Wazir to besiege Qandhar. This army included Raja Jai Singh, Satrusal and Raja Rajrup along with Kasim Khan, Rustam Khan and Mahabat Khan etc.[2] Raja Jai Singh was the incharge of the advance guard. Raja Aniruddh was also included in this army.[3] Aurangzeb and Sadullah Khan besieged the fort of Qandhar on 3rd Jamadi-us-Sani (May 2, 1652 A.D.).[4] Rajputs tried their best to wrest the fort. The most adventurous among them proved to be none other than Raja Rajrup. He located a place near the ditch whence he could alight on top He sought permission from Aurangzeb and Sadullah Khan to enter the fort this way and make the assault on its people who seemed to be unaware of their movement. But this proved a complete fiasco. As they entered the fort they were all killed by the Persians who had waited them to do so.[1] After trying in vain for two months and eight days Aurangzeb was asked to return again.[2] Aurangzeb had to raise the siege and retreat from Qandhar on 9th July. The third campaign was shortly planned and entrusted to Dara Shikoh with whom a big army of 70,000 cavalry proceed. This grand army had in its ranks 70 great nobles and 5000 mansabdars. Among them Raja Jaisingh, Raja Rai Singh, Rao Satrusal, Raja Pahad Singh and Raja Shivaram Gaur.[3] Muhammad Salih Kambu in his Amal-i Salih, Jild III addes these names in this campaign - Raja Rup Singh Rathor, Raja Aniruddh, Rup Singh Chandrawat, Raja Rajrup, Raja Devi Singh, Sabal Singh, Prithviraj, Sujan Singh Sisodia, Arjun, Raja Madan Singh Bhadauria, Girdhar Das, Puran Mal, Raja Amar Singh Narvari, Mukhand Singh Hada, Rao Amar Singh, Jagram, Chaturbhuj, Ram Singh Rathor.[4] Kambu further adds that Rana of Mewar had sent one thousand sawars under a trusted one who joined the Qandhar campaign.[5]

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 250, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 115, 222, 227, 230, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 35, 242, 472, 483, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 185

[2] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 250, Salih III, (Trans.), Page 594, Umara-i Hunood, Page 166, Maasir-ul-Umara,I, Page 735, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 575

[3] Salih III, Page 595, According to Umara-i Hunood, Page 120, Biram Deo Sisodia also participated in this campaign. Mathir I, Page 235 mentions Rai Singh S/o Amar Singh Rathor as also one of the participants. (Also see) Maathir-ul-Umara I, pp. 264, 733. According to Maasir-ul-Umara the advanceguard was assigned to Raja Jai Singh.

[4] Salih, III, pp. 600-601, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 251

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 252
2. Ibid, 252, Salih III (trans.), pp. 602-03, Raja Jai Singh presented himself in the court on 6th August 1652 after returning from Qandhar Salih, 605, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 186
3. Ibid, Page 255, Salih III (trans.) Pp. 609-11, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 166, 115, 222, 272, Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 235, 733 Ratan Rathor also participated (see Maasir-ul-Umara II, Part I, pp. 35, 573, 472 - 'During the siege of the fort he (Pahar Singh) had charge of the batteries.'
4. Umara-i-Hunood, Page 195, Salih, III (Urdu trans.), Page 611, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 56, mentions Subhan Singh Sisodia, pp. 273, 237, 228, 227, 57, 60, 103, 107, Maathir-ul-Umara I, pp. 264, 403, 829 Raja Madan Singh has been referred to as Raja Badan Singh Bhadauriya, Maasir-ul-Umara Vol. II, Part I, pp. 242, 483, 576
5. Salih III, Page 611

The siege continued for about five months without any success. Muhammad Zafar, Raja Rajrup, Raja Jai Singh etc. strived their best but to no avail. According to Muhammad Salih Kambu till date 27,000 artilliry fires had been executed. Food and fodder became very scarce. There was shortage of fuel and grass. Besides, the amirs did not have the concerted opinion. They had differences amongst themselves.[1] In a fierce battle on August 23, 1653 Raja Man Singh Gwaliori and many Rajputs and Muslims fell victims. The Emperor had realized ultimately the futility of the campaign against Qandhar and was forced by the turn of events to recall Dara from Qandhar.[2]

Thus the Mughals failed repeatedly. The three consecutive defeats undermined their one time glory as a State of immense military power. As regards the causes of Mughal failure R.C. Verma sums up very correctly, when he writes, "There was nothing strange in that the Mughals failed to capture Qandhar. The fort had never been carried by assault. It had always fallen to the enemy either through the treachery of its commandant or due to lack of provisions."[3] However that is not the main theme of this thesis. From the foregoing pages it is amply clear that the Hindu mansabdars who were deputed on Qandhar fort showed their exemplary valour under the most trying circumstances, the final outcome notwithstanding.

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1. Salih III, Page 625, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, P. 260
2. Salih III, pp. 625-26, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 260, Raja Madan Singh Bhadauria died in Qandhar (Kambu III, Page 627), R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 186
3. R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 186, Also see B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, p. 235

(D) Role of The Hindu Nobles In Balkh And Badakhshan Campaigns

Transoxiana is roughly the country between the Caspian sea on the west, the great Pamir-Tienshan mountain divide on the east, the Jaxartes on the north and the Oxus on the south.[1] Uzbegs were the masters of a grand empire in Transoxiana. India, Transoxiana and Persia witnessed the simultaneous rise of great empires. R.C. Verma thinks it as 'one of the strange coincidences of history.[2] The earlier emperors of the Mughal dynasty, i.e. Babur, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir, due to one or the other reasons had not been able to reconquer the area which in the words of B.P. Saksena, "Because the blood of Temur ran in their veins, they regarded Transoxiana as belonging to them by right of legal inheritance, and they ever cast longing eyes on the arid regions of the north. When Shahjahan ascended on the throne he undertook this daunting task.[3] Firstly he had to defend the suba of Kabul from ambitious Nazr Muhammad of Balkh who undertook the conquest of Kabul in 1628 and secondly he had to reconquer his ancestral dominions in Transoxiana. Nazr Muhammad who had been assigned Balkh by his brother Imam Quli who was at the throne in Samarqand was pursuing aggressive policy to seek aggrandizement at the cost of the Mughal Empire in Kabul. He made an attempt in 1622 in the reign of Jahangir but had to eat an humble pie.[4] When after death of Jahangir

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1. See R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, P. 7
2. R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, P. 13
3. B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 182
   R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 73
4. R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, pp. 72-74

rival groups harnessed themselves for the fight for the throne, Nazr Muhammad found a favourable opportunity, reached Kabul (1628 A.D.) and invested the fort.

Shahjahan, in the meantime had emerged victorious from the civil war in 1628 and took measures to defend the suba of Kabul. Shahjahan sent an army against Nazr Muhammad Khan under the command of Mahabat Khan. His task was to repel Naz Muhammad Khan from the subah of Kabul and punish his deceitful Uzbek followers. In this campaign these Hindu mansabdars were also sent - Rao Ratan Hada, Rajah Jai Singh, Rao Sur Bhuratiya, Rajah Roz Afzun.[1] It was a big army consisting of twenty thousand horsemen which was placed under the command of Mahabat Khan for chastising the Uzbeks and for restoring order in the subah of Kabul.[2] Since the order was restored by Lashkar Khan the Khan Khanan was asked to come back. The amirs which had gone with him also returned and they presented nazar according to their status to the Emperor.[3] Nazr Muhammad retired to his own country on August 28, 1628 A.D. His brother, the ruler of Samargand, Imam Quli expressed regrets over the rashness of his brother. Consequently apparently the friendly relations between Shahjahan and Imam Quli continued.[4] Shahjahan not

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1. Lahori, I, Page 235, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 219, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 52, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 731, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, pp. 183-186, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 78
2. Lahori I, Page 235. The army in question was in addition to the troops which already were there under Lashkar Khan, the subahdar of Kabul, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 52, Umara-i Hunood, Page 163
3. Lahori I, Page 253, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 52
4. B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihili, Page 187

only wanted to take revenge on Nazr Muhammad but to effect victory of Balkh and Badakhashan. After this he could hope to win back his ancestoral land Farghana and perhaps also the Samarqand. He wanted some opportune moment to try for such a big scheme of things.

The Emperor sent Prince Shuja and Khan Dauran, with a large body of troops to Kabul. He himself left Lahore in February 1639 A.D. to Kabul 'to obtain information about roads and means of communication to Transoxiana.'[1] He sent in advance Prince Dara with a large army, as Shah wanted to attack Qandhar.[2] At Naushahra the Emperor held a review of the army. It was found to have numbered fifty thousand.[3] Shahjahan's arrival in Kabul alarmed Imam Quli and Nazr Muhammad. They therefore sent letters and Shahjahan too realised the unity of two brothers and returned from Kabul.[4]

Soon kaleidoscopic changes occurred in the political affairs of Transoxiana. Imam Quli became blind and a querrel between Nazr Muhammad and his son Abdul Aziz, resulting in the despatch of a request to Shahjahan by Nazr Muhammad to go to his succour.[5] As B.P. Saksena writes, "The Mughal Emperor watched with a malicious pleasure the outbreak of

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1. B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 188
   R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 78
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 156
3. Salih, II, Page 251, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, pp. 188-89
4. Salih II, pp. 252-54, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 189, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 78
5. Salih II, Page 364, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 191, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 86

trouble in Transoxiana."[1] He found it the opportunity he was waiting for and sent Asalat Khan to Kabul to make necessary arrangements in consultation with Ali Mardan Khan the governor of Kabul. Ali Mardan Khan sent from Kabul a request for reinforcement. The Emperor had also informed earlier through Asalat Khan to Ali Mardan that one of the princes would be sent to invade Balkh and Badakhshan. On 20th Rabi-us-Sani (June 5, 1645 A.D.) Ali Mardan's request was received and the Emperor sent Raja Jagat Singh, Raja Rai Singh, Pahad Singh and Madho Singh Hada, Muhammad Salih Kambu and Munshi Devi Prasad both have mentioned that a sum of Rs. 20 lakh was to be carried by Raja Rai Singh from the Royal treasury of Lahore for disbursement of salaries to cash troopers.[2] Ali Mardan Khan had already been trying to take advantage of the quarrel between the ruler of Balkh Nazr Muhammad Khan and his son Abdul Aziz. He had captured the fort of Kahmard but lost it soon.[3]

Raja Jagat Singh reached Kabul and took 1500 sawars (horsemen) and 2000 foot soldiers from Kabul which was in addition to the army already under him. He set out from Kabul on 5th Ramzan (Oct 16, 1645) and divided his army in two segments. The one under his son Bhava Singh was sent as advance guard.[4]

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1. B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 191
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 192, Salih II, Page 359, Maathir-ul Umara, Vol. I, 235, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 2, 471, 573
3. Salih II, Page 364, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 194
4. Umara-i Hunood, Page 151, Salih II, Page 381, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy of the Great Mughals, Page 85, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 194

The other army was under Raja Jagat Singh himself. They set out for Khost. He constructed a fort of woods at a place between Sarab and Indrab.[1] When Uzbeks appeared there, they were beaten back by Raja's forces. Alimardan Khan sent another army to help him under Raja Jagat's another son Rajrup. In a fierce battle on 23rd Ramzan (Nov. 3) Uzbeks were again beaten. Raja Jagat Singh proceeded towards the Panchsher valley.[2]

On 4th Zilhazza an envoy of Nazr Muhammad called on the Emperor (January 12, 1646 A.D.) with a request to help Nazr Muhammad in this hour of crisis. He had brought a peshkash of Rs. 30,000 from Balkh. On 30th Zilhajja (Feb. 7, 1646 A.D.) the Emperor, overjoyed to receive the envoy, sent Prince Murad with 50,000 horsemen and 10,000 foot soldiers to Balkh.[3] This grand army was inclusive of the following Hindu mansabdars - Raja Bithaldas Gaur, Rao Satrusal Hada, Madho Singh Hada, Maheshdas S/o Dalpat Rathor, Shivaram Gaur, Rup Singh S/o Kishan Singh Rathor, Ram Singh Rathor, Mohakam Singh, Gopaldas, Gokuldas Sisodia, Girdhar Das Gaur, Raja Amar Singh Narvari, Rai Singh Jhala, Arjun Gaur, Maheshdas Rathor (second son of Surajmal Champavat), Sujan Singh Sisodia, Kishan Singh Tanwar, Rao Rup Singh Chandravat, Kriparam Gaur, Ugrasen, Indrasal, Tilokchand,

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 195, Salih, II, Page 381, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 575

[2] Salih, II, Page 382, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, pp. 88-89, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 196

[3] Salih, II (trans.), pp. 388, 396, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 87, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan Of Dihli, Page 195, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 198

Chandrabhan Naroka, Sangram Kachhwaha, Hamir Singh Sisodia, Prithvisingh Kachhwaha, Prem Chand (grandson of Rai Manohar), Danidas Meratia, Govinddas Khandaurani, Ballu Chauhan, Rao Narayandas Sisodia.[1] In the vanguard there were 480 amirs and mansabdars and this was commanded by Raja Bithaldas. The right wing included only one Hindu Raja Devi Singh Bundela and the left wing had no Hindu amir.[2] Auxiliary for the right wing included the following Hindu mansabdars - Raja Rai Singh S/o Maharaja Bhim Sisodia, Raja Jairam S/o Raja Anup Singh, Raja Rajrup, Jagram, Raja Bahroj, Chaturbhuj Chauhan, Ajab Singh S/o Rao Satrusal, Kishansingh Kachhwaha.[3] Auxiliary for the left wing had in its ranks Raja Pahad Singh Bundela, Chandraman Bundela, and Bhojraj.[4]

Raja Bithaldas set out for Badakhshan from Kabul on 18th Rabi-us-Sani (May 24, 1646 A.D.).[5] Raja Jaswant Singh and Kunwar Ram Singh who had gone to Kabul ahead of the Emperor to facilitate movement of the Royal army through the Khaibar and other narrow passes had reached Kabul where they welcomed the Emperor on 22nd Rabi-us-Sani (May 28, 1646 A.D.).[6]

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 198, Salih, II, pp. 389-90, Umara-i Hunood, pp. 57, 62, 106, 107, 109, 115, 116, 153, 163, 226-7, 228, 237, 266, 272, 273, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, pp. 402, 403, Vol. II, Part I, Page 2, 34, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 195
2. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 199, Salih II (Translation), pp. 389-90, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 195
3. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 199, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 731, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 573, 575, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 229
4. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 199, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 471
5. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 202
6. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 200-202, Salih, II, pp. 394-5

Shahjada Murad captured Qunduz. Thereafter, leaving Raja Rajrup there, he proceeded towards Balkh which he captured on 28th Jamadi-us-Awwal (July 2, 1646). Nazr Muhammad fled from Balkh. The Khutba in the name of Shahjahan was read on July 7th.[1] Many Hindu nobles who excelled in this campaign got their ranks increased as the Emperor heard and celebrated this much desired victory.[2]

Raja Bithaldas Gaur and Maheshdas Rathor carrying the wives, daughters, sons and grandsons of Nazr Muhammad Khan appeared before the Emperor in Kabul on 28th Rajjab (August 30, 1646 A.D.).[3] Shahjada Murad shortly afterwards sent a request to the Emperor for granting him permission to return as he was not willing to continue there in the adverse conditions which prevailed there despite victory.[4] Though the Emperor forbade him from returning but he returned to Kabul on 24th August. Pahad Singh Bundela who had rendered valuable services in the campaigns against the Uzbegs and Almanans, after the return of

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1. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 203-204, Salih, II, Page 410, B.P. Saksena, and R.C. Verma both mention that the Prince entered the town of Balkh on July 7, 1646. However the Khutba was read on 7th. This is mentioned by Munshi Devi Prasad; B.P. Saksena, op cit. Page 199, R.C. Verma, op cit, Page 90
2. Ibid, Page 205, Salih, II, Page 411, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 575 records bravery of Rajrup shown here. 'During that time he had frequent fights with the Uzbegs and Alamans who regularly used to come to the areas in parties for plunder and forced them to run away from there. He pursued and killed numbers of them.' Vol. II, Part I, Page 575
3. Ibid, Page 207
4. Ibid, Page 207, Salih II, pp. 414-15, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 91, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, pp. 200-201

Prince Murad Bakhsh, remained in the country till the arrival of Prince Muhammad Aurangzeb.[1] 'Thereafter he served under Aurangzeb and returned in his company in the 21st year of the reign of Shahjahan.[2]

Rai Singh Sisodia also came upto Peshwar with Prince Murad, but returned to fight in company with Aurangzeb to Balkh. According to Maasir-ul-Umara - 'he was victorious in every c campaign that was assigned to him, against the Uzbegs.' The attacks of Uzbegs were foiled by Bahadur Khan with the help of Raja Jairam, Gopal Singh, Rai Tilokchand and Jagram. The attacks of Alamans were also repulsed by Raja Devi Singh and others.[3]

Balkh Campaign Assigned To Aurangzeb

On 24th Zilhajja (Jan. 21, 1647 A.D.) the wilayat of Balkh and Badakhshan was granted to Aurangzeb. Prithviraj was asked to carry ahead fifty lakh rupees granted by the Emperor.[4] Abdul Aziz S/o Nazr Muhammad Khan had already arrived at Balkh to fight the Mughals. Hence Aurangzeb rushed to the scene. Along with others, Raja Rai Singh, Rao Satrusal, Rao Rupsingh Chandravat, Raja Amar Singh Rajavat who had earlier retreated to Peshawar from Balkh and Badakhshan also rushed back to the scene on the Emperor's order.[1] Madho Singh, Rupsingh Rathor and Ramsingh Rathor were also in Balkh already.[2] Ratan Rathor had also gone with Aurangzeb. Raja Rajrup lost many men and was himself wounded in a battle on 19th Rabi I (April 15, 1647). But the Uzbegs had to retreat. On 6th Rabi I Raja Pahad Singh and Raja Jairam along with Asalat Khan killed many troopers of Abdul Aziz Khan and captured a large booty.[3] Aurangzeb sent an army to drive away Uzbegs from the Gaj Valley. This army was mostly composed of Rajputs. Figuring in it prominently were Raja Rai Singh S/o Maharaja Bhim, Rao Satrusal, Rao Rup Singh Chandravat, Raja Amar Singh Kachhwaha, Balram Hada and Indrasal. They drove the Uzbegs away.[4] Another army of Uzbegs was driven away on May 21, 1647 from the Gaj Valley. In this army Raja Raisingh and Satrusal were main participants.[5] Aurangzeb reached Balkh on May 26, 1647 A.D. He appointed Rao Ratan Hada to guard the fort of Balkh.[6] A battle was fought by Bahadue Khan and Alimardan Khan at Taimurabad against the Uzbegs. Aurangzeb sent for their succour Raja Raisingh, Rao Satrusal (also Gajnafar and Murshid

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[1] Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, p. 471

[2] Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, p. 573

[3] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 209, 'Madho Singh Hada was appointed, for a time, to guard the fort of Balkh, which service he performed faithfully,' Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 2

[4] Ibid, Page 209, Salih II (trans.), Page 431, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I, Page 483, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 94, B.P.Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 205

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 210, Salih, II, Page 432, Raja Jai Singh also was attached to Prince Aurangzeb on the Balkh expedition. Later, during the return journey he was incharge of the left wing of the army. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 733, Umara-i-Hunood mentions Rawat Dayal Das Jhala as also one of the companions of Aurangzeb on this campaign (Page 200, also Page 228).

[2] Ibid, Page 211, Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, Page 35, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 229

[3] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 213, Salih II, pp. 434-36

[4] Ibid, Page 214, B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan of Dihli, Page 205

[5] Ibid, Page 214

[6] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 215, Salih, II, Page 448

Quli). The imperialists won again.[1] But ultimately the odds proved so heavy against the Mughals that they decided to hand over the kingdom back to Nazr Muhammad.[2] Accordingly on 4th Ramzan (Oct. 3, 1647 A.D.) Aurangzeb left Balkh. In all about four crore rupees were spent in this campaign which ultimately ended in a fiasco. About 5000 imperial troopers lost their lives in this campaign.[3] As far as the role of the Hindu nobility is concerned, its total involvement in the campaigns bear ample testimony of the fact that it served the Empire wherever it was sent. As regards the Transoxiana suffice it to say in the words of Dr. B.P. Saksena, that "The history of Transoxiana, after this, loses interest in relation to the Mughal court and its politics."[4]

Role Of The Hindu Nobles In The War Of Succession

Lieut-Col. James Tod sums up the role of Rajput princes in the War Of Succession in the best possible way when he writes, "In the struggle for empire amongst the sons of Shah Jahan, consequent upon his illness, the importance of the Rajput princes and the fidelity we have often had occasion to depict, were exhibited in the strongest light."[5] The War of Succession started as a sequel to Shahjahan's illness,[1] and due to Dara's interference in the affairs of the Empire in the capacity of heir-apparent which caused jealousy among his three brothers - Shah Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad Bakhsh. They were appointed in Bengal, Deccan and Gujarat respectively. On receipt of the information of the illness they began to manoeuvre to occupy the throne surpassing the claims of other brothers.[2] Since Dara was a favourite of Shahjahan, he was the common enemy of all brothers who decided to fight him off.[3] Meanwhile Shahjahan had completely recovered by Oct. 1658, but the storm had already set in. Shah Shuja crowned himself and marched from Bengal towards Agra. He arrived with his army near Benaras. An army was sent against him under Sulaiman Shikoh. The army was placed under the command of Raja Jai Singh. A battle was fought near Benaras and Shah Shuja fled to Patna and sent request for forgiveness.[4] The Emperor forgave his offences and asked him to go back to Bengal and Sulaiman Shikoh to Agra. Since Raja Jai Singh had achieved success in the battle-field against Shuja, compelling the latter to flee away, he was considered for reward

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 216, Salih, II, Page 449, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 94

[2] Ibid, pp. 221-222, Salih, III, pp. 474-76, 483, R.C. Verma, Foreign Policy Of The Great Mughals, Page 94

[3] Salih III, Page 484, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 222, R.C. Verma, op cit. Page 95, B.P. Saksena op cit. Page 208

[4] B.P. Saksena, History Of Shahjahan op cit, Page 208

[5] Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, Part II, Page 37

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1. Shahjahan fell ill in Sept. 1657, see Salih III, pp. 704-5, Munshi Devi Prasad: Shahjahan-nama, Page 286, Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, p. 25
2. Bernier 'Travels in the ~~Mughal~~ Mogul Empire' mentions their mutual hatred and the anxiety of Shahjahan even prior to the outbreak of the War. '..In utter disregard of the ties of consanguinity (relationship by blood) each, animated by deadly hatred toward the others, had set up his pretensions to the crown, so that the court was divided into separate factions.' Page 14. Also see James Tod, Annals And Antiquities, I, Page 387
3. Salih, III, Page 713, Umara-i Hunood, Page 155
4. Salih, III, pp. 715-17, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 289, Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, Vol. II, Page 37, Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, pp. 26, 35

and so his mansab was increased to 6000/6000 (5000 x 2-3 h).[1]

Murad Bakhsh also crowned himself on Nov. 20, 1657 in Gujarat. Aurangzeb also set out from the Deccan towards Agra. Dara instigated Shahjahan against Murad and Aurangzeb and got Raja Jaswant Singh's mansab raised to 7000/7000 sawar and also favouring him with one hundred horses, one lakh rupees in cash and the subahdari of Malwa.[2] Murad and Aurangzeb allied themselves,[3] and their combined armies marched towards Agra. Shahjahan appointed Raja Jaswant Singh on this campaign to oppose the Princes. Qasim Khan was also despatched to fight the Princes. Bhargava mentions that all other Rajput nobles had declined to accept the command without a Prince of blood as they had no courage to fight the two Shahzadas.[4] But Raja Jaswant Singh accepted as he was invariably treated with favour and could not disobey the Emperor. Raja Jaswant Singh was sent at the head of a large army consisting of 266 Imperial mansabdars, 1000 Barkandaz and 23,244 horsemen on 15th Feb., 1658, 22nd

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[1] Salih, III, Page 718, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, does not mention du-aspa sih-aspa, Page 290

[2] Salih III, Page 722, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 290, Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 155-156, Tod's version that 'the munsub of Jaswant was increased to a leader of 'five thousand' is not correct, see Annals And Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II, Pp. 36-37

[3] Salih III, pp. 722-23, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 291, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 156, Tod, Annals And Antiquities of Rajasthan, I, Page 388, Bernier, Travels In The Mogal Empire, p. 33

[4] Bhargava: Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 88-90 Tod, Annals And Antiquities of Rajasthan, I, Page 388 writes, "... extending his arms for succour in vain to the nobles of his own faith and kin; while the Rajpoot, faithful to his principle, 'allegiance to the throne', staked both life and land to help him in his need.

Jamadi.[1] Qasim Khan met him at Ujjain and the rival forces met at Balochpura (Dharmat). The battle of Dharmat took place on 15th April, 1658 A.D.[2] Qasim Khan did not take part in the battle whole heartedly. Only a part of his army joined in the battle. Maharaja Jaswant Singh was defeated and he fled his watan Jodhpur.[3] A considerably number of Jaswant's forces were killed. Among those who lost their lives in this battle were Mukund Singh Hara, Dayal Das Jhala, Sujan Singh Sisodia and Arjun Singh Gaur who had been posted in the vanguard.[4] Iftikhar Khan commanded the left wing while Rai Singh Sisodia commanded the right. Jaswant Singh with 10,000 valiant Rathars was in the centre. The rear was kept in the charge of Devi Singh Bundela, Maloji and Parsoji.[5] As many as 40 prominent Rajput chiefs and a large number of Rajput soldiers

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 290, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 156, Massir-ul-Umara, Page 754. According to other sources the day was 22nd Rabi I (Dec. 17, 1657 A.D.) - See Jodhpur Hukumat Ki Bahi, Page 21, Salih III, pp. 284-85, Pancholi's detailed narration of the Maharaja's army has been given in Appendix II by V.S. Bhargava. See Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, pp. 178-184, Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, P. 37

[2] J.N. Sarkar, History Of Aurangzeb, Vol. I & II, Page 226, Other sources such as following refer to 22nd Rajab 1068 A.H. i.e. April 16, 1658 - Alamgirnama - Page 61, Maasir-i-Alamgiri, Page 2, Khafi Khan Mumtekhab-ul Lubah VII, Page 219 Vir Vinod, Page 824, Bachnika, Page 78-81, Tod, Annals And Antiquities of Rajasthan, II, Page 37, Bernier, Page 494

[3] Bhargava op cit. pp. 96-97, Jodhpur Khyat I, Page 207, Bachnika 60, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 291 Umara-i-Hunood, Page 156, Tod ascribes Jaswants defeat to his temerity as he purposely gave time to effect a junction with his brother Morad, from the vain-glorious desire" to conquer two princes at once, "See, Annals And Antiquities, II, Page 37, Bernier, Travesl In The Mogul Empire, p. 39

[4] Salih, III, Page 723, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 291, Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 107, 229, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 403, Vol. II, Part I, Page 242

[5] J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb Vol. I & II, Page 225, Bhargava op cit., Page 94

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were killed.[1] Devi Singh Bundela betrayed by joining Murad while Maloji and Parsoji fled from the field.[2] Tod's narrative in this connection is interesting, "Dearly did he pay for his presumption; for he had given time to the wily prince to sow intrigues in his camp, which were disclosed as soon as the battle joined, when the Moghul horse deserted and left him at the head of his thirty thousand Rajpoots, deemed, however, by their leader and themselves, sufficient against any odds." "Jaswunt, spear in hand, mounted his steed Maboob, and charged the imperial brothers, ten thousand Moslems fell in the onset, which cost seventeen hundred Rathores, besides Gehlotes, Haras, Gors, and some of every clan of Rajwarra."[3] Tod further writes that besides Gehlotes and Gores, the tribes of Mewar and Seopoor, all and every tribe was engaged, and if the Rajput ever dared to mourn the fall of kindred in battle, this day should have covered every house with the emblems of grief; for it is stated by the Moghul historian (Ferishta) that fifteen thousand fell, chiefly Rajputs."[4]

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1. Ishwardas, P. 21(a); Aquil Khan, Page 16, Ratan Raso, pp. 126-27, J.N. Sarkar, I & II, Page 232 mentions that nearly six thousand dead enemy were counted by Aurangzeb's officers. At least five hundred Rajputs had fallen in Mukund Singh's charge, and 2,000 Rathors were afterwards slain. Bernier puts the loss among Jaswant's Rajputs alone at 7400 (Page 39), Tod, Annals, II, Page 37
2. Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya, Page 124, Maasir-ul-Umara Vol. I, Page 44, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. II, Part I mentions Raja Rai Singh Sisodia who was in the right wing as also fled, Page 574, also Alamgir-nama, pp. 70-71, Umara-i-Hunood, Page 195
3. Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, Vol. II, Page 37, Vol. I, Page 494
4. Ibid, Page 37

Aurangzeb had been persuading Rana Raj Singh to align with him. He was offered temptations of getting back his lost areas and better treatment. This is amply clear from the five nishans (letters) of Aurangzeb sent to Rana Raj Singh. These letters are published in Vir Vinod.[1] After victory at Dharmat Aurangzeb sent the happy news to Rana who had been in estrangement with Shahjahan and Dara since the incidence of demolitions at Chittor in 1653 A.D. The Rana decided to side with Aurangzeb as he thought the latter was a better diplomat and progressive.[2]

Aurangzeb and Murad marched towards Agra. Dara came out to fight personally after assembling a new imperial army in all haste. The rival forces met in a fierce battle at Samugarh, near Agra on 29th May, 1658 where Dara was defeated and fled to Lahore after collecting some materials from Agra.[3] In this battle Dara's army numbered about 50,000. As J.N. Sarkar has written 'its backnone was composed of the Rajput contingeny and Dara's own retainers, all devoted to his interests.'[4] Hadas, Rathors, Sisodias, Gaurs led by Chhatra Sal were in

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1. Shyamal Das, Vir Vinod, pp. 415-24, Tod mentions that Dara, Shuja, Murad and Aurangzeb each wrote letter to Rana, soliciting the Rana's aid. Tod claims to have had copies of the original letters, see Annals & Antiquities, Part I, Page 297 (Note No. 2)
2. G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 346, Vir Vinod II, pp. 416-25, Raj Ratnakar Sarg 10 Slok 13-14, G.N. Sharma, Mewar And Mughal Emperors, pp. 156-7, Ram Prasad Vyas, Maharana Raj Singh, Page 39, Tod mentions that Rana was earlier inclined to Dara, see: Annals And Antiquities, I, Page 297
3. Salih, III, Page 737, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 293, J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, I & II, pp. 243-56, Ram Prasad Vyas, Maharana Raj Singh, Page 40, Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, pp. 46-58
4. J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol. I & II, Page 240

the Vanguard of the imperial army.[1] Many Rajputs under Kunwar Ram Singh, the heir of Jaipur were in the reserve stationed between the Van and the Centre.[2] Aurangzeb's side had also some Rajputs like Indradyumna of Dhandhira, Champat Rao Bundela and Bhagwant Singh Hara.[3]

Dara's Rajputs showed exemplary valour. Special mention is made of Raja Ram Singh Rathor who reached upto Murad, and flung his spear at him, but it missed the aim and the Raja was himself killed. But his Rajputs inflicted three wounds in the face of Murad.[4] Others who were killed included Rao Satrusal Hada, Ratan Rathor, Raja Rup Singh Rathor, Raja Shivaram Gaur and Bhim.[5] Aurangzeb reached Agra. 'Amirs' started deserting Dara and joining Aurangzeb in the greed of mansab and postings.[6] The Emperor sent a letter to Aurangzeb to come across to him for a meeting. Aurangzeb sent a reply instead of paying the visit. Another letter was sent through Khalilullah Khan to Aurangzeb. However the former divulged the secret to the latter that Shahjahan wanted to arrest him. He therefore, advised Aurangzeb to imprison Shahjahan and capture

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1. J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, I & II, Page 241, Tod, Annals And Antiquities, I, Page 389
2. J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, I & II, Page 241
3. J.N. Sarkar, op cit., Vol. I & II, Page 243, Tod, 'Annals And Antiquities, Page 287
4. J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, pp. 245-46, Umara-i-Hunood, pp. 237-38
5. Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 293, Salih, III, pp. 735-36, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 403, Elliot & Dowson, VII, Page 223 (Muntakhab-ul-Lubab), Tod, Annals And Antiquities of Rajasthan, II, Page 389 specially mentions bravery of Chutter-Sal.
6. Salih, III, Page 738, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 293, J.N. Sarkar, op cit. I & II, pp. 256-57

the fort and Royal treasure.[1] Aurangzeb did the same and Shahjahan vacated the fort and was imprisoned in a part of the same fort.[2]

Dara was forced to flee to Delhi and Aurangzeb established his authority at Agra assuming the full control of the government. On 13th June Aurangzeb set out from Agra towards Delhi in pursuit of Dara. Near Mathura Aurangzeb imprisoned Murad. The latter was sent as a captive to the fort of Gwalior where he was later beheaded on 4th Dec., 1661 on the charge of the murder of Ali Naqi.[3] Dara waited at Delhi the arrival of his son with his army. Dara himself had only 5000 troopers with him. Then he turned to Lahore. His army had swalled to 10,000 men. Aurangzeb[4] reached Delhi, crowned himself Emperor and out to pursue Dara. Dara abondoned Lahore for lower Sindh. His troops deserted him every day. He reached Multan on 5th September. But Aurangzeb's army[5] reached there to compel him to flee from there too. Dara's condition became miserable. Dara entered Cutch, occupied Ahmadabad and finally met his doom at Deorai where he lost the final battle against Aurangzeb

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1. Salih III, pp. 738-47, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 293-94, J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol. I & II, pp. 257-60, Bernier, ~~Travels~~ Travels In The Mogul Empire, pp. 61-65
2. Salih, III, Page 748, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 294-95, J.N. Sarkar op cit. I & II, pp. 261-65, Elliot & Dowson, VII, Page 226, (Muntakhab-ul-Lubab), Manucci, pp. 111-112, Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, pp. 63-64
3. Salih, III, Page 774, Murad was buried in the fort of Gwalior. J.N. Sarkar, op cit. Vol. I & II, pp. 266-273, Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, p. 108
4. On the way Sultan Singh and his uncle Ari Singh met Aurangzeb at Salimpur and offered congratulations on behalf of Rana Raj Singh. See, Rajprashasti Mahakavya, Sarg 8, Slok 1-3, Raj Ratnakar, Sarg 10, Slok 49-53, Alamgirnama, pp. 166-67
5. At Mathura Raja Rai Singh Rathor S/o Rao Amar Singh had kissed the Royal threshold and proceeded with Khalilullah Khan after Dara. Umara-i-Hunood, Page 222

(12-14 March, 1659).[1] Dara fled to Sindh. Dara was treacherously made captive by Malik Jiwan on 9th June and was handed over to Bahadur Khan on 23rd June.[2] Captive Dara was brought to Delhi. He was chained and paraded through Delhi and finally early in the night of 30th August Dara was murdered in his cell.[3] Raja Jaswant Singh joined the services of Aurangzeb on the intercession of Raja Jai Singh. Raja Jaswant Singh went with Aurangzeb to Khajwa to fight against Shuja. But he deserted Aurangzeb, looted his camp and fled.[4] Jaswant Singh had been posted there in the right wing.[5] However, Shah Shuja was defeated by Aurangzeb in the battle of Khajawa,[6] on 5th Jan. 1659. Shuja was pursued by Mir Jumla. But Shuja fled to Arracan. Muhammad Salih Kambu recorded in 1671 A.D. that nobody knew anything about Shuja's fate in Arracan.[7]

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1. J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, I & II, pp. 315-321
2. Salih, III, pp. 763-68, Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, pp. 96-97
3. Salih, III, pp. 769-70, J.N. Sarkar, History Of Aurangzeb, I & II, pp. 334-340, Bernier, who was an eye witness to Dara's utter humiliation records, "Everywhere I observed the people weeping." Travels In The Mogul Empire, pp. 97-103
4. J.N. Sarkar op cit., I & II, pp. 299-300, Ishwardas, Futuhat Abunjin 40, Jodhpur Khyat I, Page 229, Manucci I, Page 329, Bhimsen I, Page 33
5. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 755, Maasir-i-Alamgiri, P. 7; Vir Vinod, Page 826, J.N. Sarkar op cit. I & II, Page 299. According to Alamgirnama Jaswant was posted in the left wing. Manucci tells that he was in the rear of the army. See Alamgirnama, Page 246, Manucci I, Page 329
6. Rai Singh was also in the army of Aurangzeb in this battle. Maasir-ul-Umara I, Page 235, also see Umara-i Hunood, Page 222. Kunwar Sardar Singh S/o Rana Raj Singh was in the army of Aurangzeb in this battle - see Vir Vinod, Page 432, Raj Praspasti Mahakavya, Sarg 8, Slok 5-6
7. Salih, III, Page 760

TABLE NO. 4

PARTICIPATION OF THE HINDU MANSABDARS IN THE WAR OF SUCCESSION WAS AS UNDER:

A - Hindu Supporters Of Dara Shikoh

	Name	Group	Mansab
1.	Maharaja Jaswant Singh	Rajput	6000/6000 (5000x2-3h)
2.	Raja Rai Singh Sisodia	-do-	5000/2500
3.	Maluji	Maratha	5000/5000
4.	Rao Satar Sal Hada	Rajput	4000/4000
5.	Raja Roop Singh Rathor	-do-	4000/3000
6.	Persuji	Maratha	3000/2000
7.	Mukund Singh Hada	Rajput	3000/2000
8.	Ram Singh Rathor	-do-	3000/1500
9.	Kr. Ram Singh	-do-	3000/2000
10.	Biram Deo Sisodia	-do-	3000/1000
11.	Girdhar Das Gaur	-do-	2000/2000
12.	Raja Sujan Singh Bundela	-do-	2000/2000 (500x2-3h)
13.	Sheo Ram Gaur	Rajput	2000/1500
14.	Ratan Rathor	-do-	2000/2000
15.	Arjun Gaur	Rajput	2000/1500

Name	Group	Mansab
16. Amar Singh Chandrawat	Rajput	2000/1000
17. Sujan Singh Sisodia	-do-	2000/800
18. Maha Singh Bhadauriya	-do-	1000/800
19. Kirat Singh	-do-	1000/900
20. Mahesh Das	-do-	1000/500
21. Gurdhan Das Rathor	-do-	1000/500
22. Kishan Singh Tunwar	-do-	1000/500
23. Bhim S/o Bithal Das Gaur	-do-	1000/400
24. Prithi Raj	-do-	1000/400

B- Hindu Supporters Of Aurangzeb

Name	Group	Mansab
1. Rana Raj Singh	Rajput	5000/5000
2. Champat Bundela	-do-	5000/
3. Jadu Rai	Maratha	4000/2500
4. Damaji (Dattaji) Deccani	-do-	4000/1300
5. Raja Inder Man Dhandera	Rajput	3000/2000
6. Raja Rajrup	-do-	3000/3000
7. Dadaji	Maratha	2500/1000

	Name	Group	Mansab
8.	Manaji Bhonsale	Maratha	2500/1500
9.	Rustam Rao	-do-	2500/1200
10.	Habaji Bhonsale	-do-	2500/1500
11.	Biyas Rao	-do-	2000/1200
12.	Pithuji Deccani	-do-	2000/1000
13.	Tarmakji Bhonsle	-do-	1500/1000
14.	Man Singh Gwaliori	Rajput	1500/1000
15.	Dakuji	Maratha	1500/1000
16.	Amar Singh Narwari	Rajput	1500/1000
17.	Karan Kachhi Zamindar of Malwa	Hindu Zamindar	1500/500
18.	Saun Singh	Rajput	1000/500
19.	Raja Sarangdhar of Jammu	Hindu Zamindar	1000/500
20.	Bhagwant Singh Hara	Rajput	2500/800
21.	Shubh Karan Bundela	Rajput	1000/500

C- Hindu Supporters Of Murad Bakhsh

	Name	Group	Mansab
1.	Debi Singh Bundela	Rajput	2000/2000
2.	Rana Garib Das Sisodia	-do-	1500/700

D- Hindu Supporters Of Shah Shuja

Nil

Rao Amar Singh Rathor Episode

Rao Amar Singh was the eldest son of Raja Gaj Singh Rathor. He served the Emperor valiantly till the fateful day 30 Zamadi-ul-Awwal (July 25, 1644 A.D. Thursday). On that day he killed the Mir Bakhshi Salabat Khan in the court itself and was himself killed by the Gurjbardars present there.[1] He had reached the high mansab of 4000 Zat/3000 Sawar by that time, the last increment of 1000 having been given to him while he was asked to accompany Dara Shikoh to Qandhar. But as the Emperor of Persia Shah Safi died, the impending Persian attack could not take place. Hence Dara Shikoh was recalled to the court. So Rao Amar Singh also returned and did homage.[2] In earlier various campaigns he had served with loyalty and bravery. For example, he fought against Jujhar Singh Bundela along with Saiyyid Khan Jahan Barha. He also fought against Sahji Bhonsle under Khan Dauran Bahadur. When his father, Raja Gaj Singh died the *Raj* and the succession went to his younger brother Jaswant Singh.[3] He went to Kabul to serve under Murad Bakhsh and later

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1. Lahori II, pp. 380-81 Salih II, pp. 340-42, Suraj Prakash, II, Page 3, *Jaitdan*, pp. 9-10, Munshi Devi Prasad, *Shahjahannama*, pp. 186-87, *Maathir-ul-Umara*, Vol. I, pp. 232-33, *Umara-i Hunood*, pp. 59, 107 Arjun S/o Raja Bithaldas inflicted many wounds on Amar Singh, *Umara-i Hunood*, Page 107, *Maasir-ul-Umara* I, pp. 233-234, *Vamsha Bhaskar*, pp. 264-15, Rajasthan Ke Aitihasik Pravad, Page 60 gives a couplet which has become quite popular- It means that Salabat Khan had addressed Amar Singh as 'gawar' (rustic) hence the latter killed the former instantly.
2. *Maathir-ul-Umara*, Vol. I, Page 233
3. *Maathir-ul-Umara*, Vol. I, Page 233, *Umara-i Hunood*, Pages 58-59, G.N. Sharma, *Rajasthan Ka Itihas*, I, pp. 436-37, *Jodhpur Khyat* I, pp. 186-7, G.D. Sharma, *Rajput Polity*, Page 46

took part in the chastisement of Raja Jagat Singh, son of Raja Basu of Mau-Nurpur.[1]

Maharaja Gaj Singh had died at Agra on 2nd Muharram 1048 A.D., 6th May 1638.[2] He was cremated on the bank of Jamuna. When this news reached Jodhpur his many wives burnt themselves alive.[3] Maharaja had nominated his younger son Jaswant Singh in preference to his elder son Amar Singh as his successor. The reason was Amar Singh's intrepid nature which had annoyed the Maharaja. Once during a dialogue with his brother-in-law he got infuriated to such an extent that he killed him then and there.[4] Prince Amar Singh is also stated to have established intimacy with a princess of the Mughal royal family, which caused annoyance to Maharaja Gaj Singh.[5] According to Khyat Prince Amar Singh was on bad terms with a favourite khawasin of Maharaja Gaj Singh, named Anara. She poisoned the ears of Gaj Singh against him, and hence the Maharaja chose his younger son Jaswant Singh to succeed him.[6] Accordingly after his death,

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1. Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 233
2. Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 571, Umara-i Hunood, Page 58, Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyat, Jild I, pp. 186-87, G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Page 436. Tod wrongly mentions that Gaj Singh died in a battle in Gujarat, Vol. II, Page 33, though he is aware of the version that Gaj Singh died of ailment at Agra.
3. Jodhpur Ki Khyat, Jild I, pp. 186-87, Khyat mentions that Gaj Singh had ten wives and 3 sons - Amar Singh, Jaswant Singh and Achal Singh.
4. Vir Vinod, II, Page 821, G.D. Sharma: Rajput Polity, P. 74 (reference) Asopa: Samshipt Itihas, Page 373
5. G.D. Sharma: Rajput Polity, Page 46, Vir Vinod, II, P. 821
6. Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyat, I, Page 177, Vir Vinod, Page 821, G.D. Sharma, Rajput Polity, Page 46

Jaswant was given the title of Raja. Amar Singh who was given Badod, Jhalan, Sangod parganas as his jagir during the life time of his father, was now assigned Nagaur in jagir and conferred mansab of 2500 Zat/1500 Sawar and the title of Rao.[1] On that fateful day Rao Amar Singh, after doing his obeisance to the Emperor suddenly drew his dagger and killed Salabat Khan Bakhshi. The reasons for this rashness were twofold. Firstly Amar Singh had gone on leave to his jagir, Nagaur but returned after delay of many days as he had fallen ill. When he returned he was highly irked at Salabat Khan's behaviour as the latter called him ganvar (rude). Secondly Salabat Khan had favoured Rao Karan against Amar Singh in a boundary dispute between Nagaur and Bikaner some time ago. Since then Rao Amar Singh's mind had been stirred and he wanted to wreak vengeance on Salabat Khan.[2] He did this daring act ignoring the etiquette of the imperial court and also in the presence of the Emperor.[3] He tried to escape after the daring act by jumping the wall of the fort. But he could not succeed as Arjun Gaur, Khalillullah Khan, Saiyyid Salar and seven or eight other Gurjbardars present there challenged him. He struck Arjun with his dagger two or three times. Arjun also struck him twice with his sword. Then many others came and killed him.[1]

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[1] G.H. Ojha: Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, Vol. I, Page 404 Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 572, G.N. Shatma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Page 436. James Tod metions mansab of three thousand granted to Amar whom he writes 'Umra'.. Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, Vol. II, Page 34

[2] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 187-88, Maathir-ul Umara, Vol. I, Page 234

[3] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 187, Maathir-ul Umara Vol. I, pp. 234-35, Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyat, Jild I, Page 264, G.D. Sharma: Rajput Polity, Page 74, James Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, II, pp. 34-35

Rao Amar Singh was a brave Rajput capable of doing daring acts. But he was a reckless prince, who had killed even his brother-in-law. Umara-i Hunood mentions that he was in the state of drunkenness when he killed Salabat Khan Bakhshi.[2] After Amar Singh was killed, it was decided that his body should be thrown into the river.[3] This irked Amar's Rajputs and they decided to fight. However the account of Maathir-ul-Umara portrays that the body was to be given to Rao's men in order that they might take it to his house.[4] Fifteen of his servants decided to attack the house of Arjun Gaur and kill him. On this the Emperor asked Saiyyid Khan Jahan Baraha and some guards to challenge and kill them. A fierce fight ensued in which Rao's men were killed.[5] Tod writes, "To avenge his death, his retainers, headed by Bulloo Champawut and Bhao Khoompawut, put on their saffron garments, and a fresh carnage ensued within the loll Kelah. To us the words of their native bard, "The pillars of Agra bear testimony to their deeds, nor shall they ever be obliterated from the record of time; they made their obeisance to Umra in the mansions of the sun." The faithful band was cut to pieces.[1]

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[1] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Page 187, Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 233-34, Ojha: Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, Maasir-ul-Umara, I, Page 403, 'Arjun struck Amar Singh twice with his sword.', G.N. Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Page 436. James Tod, Annals And Antiquities of Rajasthan, II, Page 35

[2] Umara-i-Hunood, Page 59, James Tod, "His daring spirit collected around him those of his own race, alike in mind, as connected by blood, whose actions, in periods of peace, were the subjects of eternal complaint to his father, who was ultimately compelled to exclude Umara (Amar) from his inheritance.", Annals And Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II, Page 34

[3] Baldaeus quoted in Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 233

[4] Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 234, James Tod mentions that Amar Singh's wife "the princes of Boondi, came in person and carried away the body of Umra, with which she committed herself to the flames." Annals And Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II, Page 35

[5] Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, pp. 234-35, Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, Pp. 188-89

Amar Singh had two sons - Raj Singh and Ishwari Singh. Overlooking offences of Amar Singh, the Emperor bestowed Nagaur in jagir to his son Raj Singh when the latter called on him (7th November, 1649 A.D.). The Emperor granted him the mansab of 1000 Zat/700 Sawar.[2]

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1. Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, II, p. 35
2. Maathir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Page 235

CHAPTER-VI

Cultural contribution of the Hindu Nobility 1628-1658 A.D.

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CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE HINDU NOBILITY 1628-1658 A.D.

The state of cultural affairs in the reign of Shahjahan continued to be the same as it prevailed during the reigns of Akbar and Jahangir. Culture was mainly patronized by the Royal Court and Nobles. The standard of living of the poor also continued without change. It is evident from Bernier's narrative that common people were firstly not in a position to afford good and pucka houses, go for education or enjoy other things which may be termed as a cultural pursuit. Secondly rich people also shunned from such activities lest they should be considered rich and stand the danger of loosing riches on some pretext or the other.[1] Therefore pursuit of culture was mainly an affair concerning the Emperor, Rajas and chief nobles. It were they who extended patronage to artists, scholars, musicians and to those engaged in religious pursuits. Bernier is perfectly right when he mentions, "The arts in the Indies would long ago have lost their beauty and delicacy, if the monarch and principal omrahs did not keep in their pay a number of artists who work in their houses, teach the children and are stimulated to exertion by the hope of reward and the fear of the korrah (hunter). The protection afforded by powerful patrons to rich merchants and tradesmen who pay the workmen rather higher wages, tends also to preserve the arts."[1] The Hindu mansabdars played a significant role in cultivation of arts and literature, infact the entire cultural realm. On the one hand they carried forward the rich legacy of past and on the other they stood for the advancement of the synthetic culture due to their close relationship with the Mughals. Thus, a unique facet of Hindu culture unfolded itself in the seventeenth century. "The new pattern", as Gopi Nath Sharma writes, "gathered round it the traditions of the past and was stamped with a form that was unique and interesting."[2] In matters of religion and social rules they had to remain orthodox lest they should evoke condemnation of orthodox elements in the Hindu society. Religion was a dominating factor in the life of a Hindu. Even an Englishman James Col. Tod comprehends this fact and records, "Could the lavish endowments and extensive immunities of the various religious endowments in Rajasthan be assumed as criteria of the morality of the inhabitants, we should be authorised to assign them a high station in the scale of excellence."[3] Extensive land grants to Brahmins and temples further suggest the religious fervour of the age. Bernier visualises this fact when he writes, "There is scarcely a state in Rajpootana in which one-fifth of the soil is not

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[1] Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, Page 228

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1. Bernier, Travels In The Mogu~~a~~l Empire, Page 228
2. Gopi Nath Sharma, Social Life In Medieval Rajasthan, p. 348
3. Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, Vol. I, p. 403

assigned for the support of the temples, their ministers, the secular Brahmins, bards, and genealogists."[1] Various other aspects such as architecture, painting, dress, court life etc. were certainly influenced by the Mughals. Gope Nath Sharma also admits this fact. In his following words, the clear situation emerges, "In the religious and cultural life the rulers and the people adhered to a great extent to their traditional beliefs and customs, but their court life, formalities and manners were influenced by the Mughals. The Mughal influence came not all atonce, but it penetrated slowly and gradually and was adopted after long resistance in most parts of Rajasthan."

In fact, the alien influence factor was a two-way affair. It was not the one dictating the other, but both adopting each-other's, some or the other, manners and customs. Many features of each other (Hindu-Mughal), crept into their folds due to long and close association with each other. G.N. Sharma supports this viewpoint. He mentions, "Thus, when we speak of the Mughal impact in dress, diet, language, manners, etiquette art and literature, we mean not alone of what he Mughals gave to Rajasthan but also what had evolved out of the contact of two important and prominent races, the Mughals and the Rajputs, and which became a legacy of the age under review."[3] However, it has to be emphasized that people at large continued their traditional ways of living and 'the impact of Mughal culture

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1. Tod, Annals And Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. I, p. 403
2. G.N. Sharma, Social Life In Medieval Rajasthan, p. 348
3. Ibid, Vol. I, p. 348

was limited and confined to the court, the nobility and the upper section of the official class.'[1] In the context of the general contact and influence of the Muslim culture on Indian life, Tara Chand enumerates various aspects. He writes, "It is hardly possible to exaggerate the extent of Muslim influence over Indian life in all its aspects. But nowhere else is it shown so vividly and so picturesuely as in customs, in intimate details of domestic life, in music, in the fashions of dress, in the ways of cooking, in the ceremonial of marriage, in the celebration of festivals and fairs and in the courtly institutions and etiquette of Marathi, Rajput and Sikh princes."[2] Tara Chand confirms the fact that this synthetic element was emerging for quite a long time back. Even Babur noticed this aspect. As Tara Chand mentions, "In the days of Babar the Hindu and Muslim lived and thought so much alike that he (Babur) was forced to notice their peculiar Hindustani way, his successors so gloriously adorned and so marvellously enriched this legacy that India might well be proud today of the heritage which they in their turn have left behind.[3] However, it has already been mentioned that common people by and large sticked to their traditional ways. Therefore the above view of Tara Chand may be taken as indicative of the upper strata of society only.

By the time of Shahjahan the process of Hindu-Muslim contact had reached to fruition. Shahjahan continued to

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1. G.N. Sharma, Social Life In Medieval Rajasthan, Vo. I, p. 348
2. Tara Chand, Influence Of Islam On Indian Culture, pp. 141-142
3. Ibid, pp. 141-142

observe many Hindu practices like his predecessors Jahangir and Akbar. Shahjahan's observance of Hindu customs and his liberal attitude have been discussed in the Chapter II of this thesis. If Tod is to be believed Jahangir and Shahjahan were inclined towards Hinduism. "But Shahjahan, also the son of a Rajput princess inclined to the doctrines of Siva in which he was initiated by Sid-rup Sanyasi."[1] Bernier writes that the Mughals consulted their astrologers in every enterprise.[2] In this way Hindu influence penetrated into the Mughal court. Hindu artists, musicians, painters, and scholars were welcome in the Mughal court as were the Hindu mansabdars in services. For insrance Mahakavi Jagannath Rai 'Kalvant' enjoyed patronage of Shahjahan not only as a singer in which he was unequalled, but was assigned diplomatic roles also in times of Raja Jujhar Singh's rebellion. Jagannath Rai was conferred upon high sounding cultural title of 'Gun-Samudra' (ocean of qualities) and a robe of honour.[3]

It is in the environment of such catholicity that the contribution of the Hindu 'Rajas' in the cultural aspect could materialize to the extent it did. Rajput Rajas were in a favourable position to patronize art, architecture and literature, compared to other groups of the Mughal nobility. 'Rajas' were exempted from the notorious 'law of eshcheat' which had ruined many Irani, Turani and other groups of the nobility. The accumulation of wealth from generation to generation could not be there due to the prevalence of the above law. Therefore the Hindu mansabdars were able to build extensive palaces sometimes almost copying the Mughal patterns. The architecture was largely patronized by Rajput chiefs. When they came in contact with the Mughals, they adopted the Mughal styles in their own ways in the palaces and even in temples which they built.

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[1] Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, Vol. I, p. 416
[2] Bernier, Travels in The Mogul Empire, Pag-e 161
[3] Munshi Devi Prasad, Shahjahan-nama, pp. 92, 98, 137
Salih, II, pp. 46, 84

In the palaces of Udaipur, Bundi, Amber, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Jaisalmer the Mughal influence is clearly visible.[1] Tara Chand and G.N. Sharma, both furnish details of the Mughal features incorporated in the Rajput palaces.[2] Even the temple - architecture of the period incorporated many Muslim features. For example the temple of Govind Deva at Brindaban, built by Raja Man Singh Kachhawaha, in Akbar's reign in the year 1590 A.D. incorporates some Muslim features. Tara Chand very minutely scrutinizes its Muslim features. According to him, "Its porch is covered by a vault with radiating arches - a truly Muslim feature."[3] Gardens, crafty pillars, marbles decorate Rajput palaces in the same way as they formed integral parts of the Mughal buildings.[4] Within the fort of Jodhpur, Maharaja Gaj Singh

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1. Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Vol. I, Page 549 Percy Brown, Indian Architecture (Islamic period), P. 126, Raghubir Singh, Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan, p. 108, N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay, pp. 146-147
2. Tara Chand, Influence Of Islam On Indian Culture, p. 252 Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 549
3. Tara Chand, Influence Of Islam On Indian Culture, p. 248
4. See Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, p. 549

built many buildings on the Mughal pattern. These were namely - Toranpol, Diwan-Khana, Sabha-Mandap etc. Jaswant Singh also built many buildings despite his military preoccupations. In Aurangabad he built a new colony known as 'Jaswantpura', 'Jaswant Singh Ki Chhatari' near Agra is still there. He also constructed tanks and planted gardens. One such tank was built near Aurangabad and is known as 'Jaswant Sagar'.[1] Of the many palaces built in the new mixed style by the Rajput chiefs special metion could be made of the palace built at Agra by Raja Bithaldas during his governorship of the place. It was a beautiful palace and around it in about forty *bighas* of land a garden was planted. Garden was well furnished with canals, a reservoir and many showers (water-falls). Thus it would have been very similar to those of the Mughal buildings which were also characterized with surrounding gardens, showers and canals.[2] Rana Karan Singh built many palaces in Udaipur. The palaces known as Janana Rawala, Karna-Vilas, Toranpol, Bara Darikhana, Ganesh Dyodhi, Chandra Mahal etc. were got constructed by him.[3] Raja Jagat Singh also did the construction works especially at Jagmandir. The Maharana got the famour temple of Jagdish constructed at Udaipur. R.V. Somani has mentioned it quoting Raj Prashasti.[4] According to R.V. Somani 'The job was entrusted to Pancholi Arjun, the son of Kamal. The chief masons were Sutradhar Bhana and his son Mukand. Facing towards east, this temple has an exceptionally high shikhar. The image of Lord Jagannathraj, styled after the name of the Maharana, was installed in the temple on May 13, 1653 A.D. It is a good specimen of the 17th century architecture prevalent in Mewar.' 'Another important work completed by the Maharana is the Jagmandir palace. It is believed that some part of this palace was constructed during the time of Maharana Karna Singh, but it was brought to completion by Maharana Jagat Singh.[1] Raghubir Singh mentions that these palaces show Mughal influences clearly.[2] Percy Brown also holds the similar view. Writing about the historical buildings of Rajputana and central India, Percy Brown writes, "With one exception however, all these were built subsequent to the rise of the Mughal empire so that the style of each in the main was influenced by that of this great ruling power; in other words the Hindu princes of the period borrowed many of their architectural forms from the buildings of the Indian Mughals. The one exception is a palace within the fort at Gwalior."[3] Many palaces are referred to by Percy Brown and Tara Chand which were built during the seventeenth century in Rajputana and Central India or Bundelkhand at Amber, Udaipur, Bundi, Datia, Orchha, Jodhpur, Bikaner.[4]

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[1] N.C. Rai, *Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay*, p. 147, *Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. I, p. 755, *Umara-i-Hunood*, p. 234, Reu, I, p. 244, G.H. Ojha, (*Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas*) *Rajputana Ka Itihas*, Part IV, I, p. 470, Gopi Nath Sharma, *Rajasthan Ka Itihas*, I, p. 448

[2] *Umara-i-Hunood*, Page 107

[3] Ram Vallabh Somani, *History Of Mewar*, p. 263

[4] Ram Vallabh Somani, *History Of Mewar*, p. 269 (Raj Prashasti, V, pp. 49-49)

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[1] Ram Vallabh Somani, History Of Mewar, pp. 269-270
[2] Raghubir Singh, Purva - Adhunik Rajasthan, Page 108
[3] Percy Brown, Indian Architecture (Islamic Period), P. 126
[4] Tara Chand, Influence Of Islam On Indian Culture, p. 252
Percy Brown, Indian Architecture (Islamic Period), p. 128

In the development of Rajput painting during Shahjahan's reign, the patronage of Rajput 'Rajas' was enormous leading to the efflorecene of many sub-branches of painting under the Rajput category. The Mewar, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Bundi were the main centres. Here too as in the case of architecture many similarities characterize between the two styles i.e. Rajput and Mughal. Though the differences between the subject matter of both styles are clear yet 'the differences of technique are negligible, the processes of painting whether Persina, Mughal or Rajasthani are alike.[1] Tara Chand is of the view that, 'The Muslim rulers set the example or patronage of art and literature, and the Hindu princes imitated them."[2] Though this is a general assertion of Tara Chand not only with regard to painting, it does clarify the issue of Muslim impact on painting as well. There are other proofs as well, to corroborate it. The Mewar style of painting incorporated certain features of the Mughal style between 1615-1652 A.D.[3] Similarly Jodhpur painting also was influenced by the Mughal pattern. Jaswant Singh invited many Mughal painters to Jodhpur.[4]

The new style was visible in many book illustrations such as 'Mewar Ka Bhagavat' by Sahabdi (1648 A.D.), copies of 'Bhagavat' from Jodhpur and Kota, 'Ramayan' by Manohar (1648 A.D.),

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1. Tara Chand, Influence Of Islam On Indian Culture, p. 272
   Raghubir Singh, Purva Adhunik Rajasthan, pp. 108-109
2. Tara Chand, op cit., p. 274, G.N. Sharma, Social Life In Medieval Rajasthan, pp. 357-358
3. Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 614
4. N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay, p. 144

kept in Prince Of Wales Museum), 'Arsh Ramayan' (1651 A.D.), 'Ragmala' (National Museum), 'Rasik Priya' Of Bikaner, 'Git-govind' (Prince Of Wales Museum, 1650 A.D.), 'Sursagar' etc.[1] This style continued to increase Mughal features. In the times of Raj Singh and his successors, book illustrations of Ragmala, Bhagavat, Kadambari, Ekadashi Mahatmya, Panchatantra, Malati Madhava, etc. were painted.[2] Boondi style also developed under the patronage of chiefs. Two paintings of 1625 A.D. depicting Ragmala and Bhairav Ragini are replete with Mughal features in projecting dome and their clothes.[3] Jaipur and Alwar styles are also full of Mughal influences.

Many Rajput chiefs were patrons of learning and many were scholars themselves. This way they contributed a lot in the development of learning and literature. However, it would be wrong to think that common people could in any way benefit from this pursuit of learning. Bernier may not be wrong when he mentions, "A profound and universal ignorance is the natural consequence of such a state of society as I have endeavoured to describe. Is it possible to establish in Hindoustan academies and colleges properly endowed? Where shall we seek for founders? Or, should they be found, where are the scholars? Where are the individuals whose properity is sufficient to

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1. N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay, pp.614-615
2. Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, Page 615
3. Ibid, I, Page 617

support their children at college? Or, if such individuals exist, who would venture to display so clear a proof of wealthy?"[1]

In Mewar Rana Jagat Singh and Rana Raj Singh patronized poets who wrote mainly eulogies, 'Jagat Singh Kavya','Jagat Singhastak' and 'Jagdish-Prashasti' were the main literary works of this period. The period of Rana Raj Singh has been very significant for the development of literature in Sanskrit and Rajasthani. 'Amarkavya Vanshavali' and 'Rajprashasti Mahakavya' were composed by Ranchhod Bhatta in Sanskrit. Another important Sanskrit chronicle was Rajratnakar, written by Sadasiva. 'Rajsinghastak' and 'Rajprakash' were written by Mukunda and Kishoridas respectively. Rana Raj Singh himself was a good poet.[2] In Marwar also many enlogies and other books were written in Sanskrit and Dingal (Rajasthani). The rulers of this state viz. Maharaja Gaj Singh and Maharaja Jaswant Singh both were patrons of learning, the latter being a great scholar himself.[3] During Gaj Singh following poets enjoyed his patronage.[4]

Sl. No.	Author/Poet	Book
1.	Hema Kavi	Gun Bhasa Chitra
2.	Keshavdas Gadan	(i) Gun Rupak (ii) Rao Amar Singh Ji Ra Duha (iii)Vivek Varta

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[1] Bernier, Travels In The Mogul Empire, p. 229
[2] Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Vol. I, P. 527
[3] Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, Vol. I, pp. 528-529 G.H. Ojha, Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, I, pp. 408-412, Reu, Marwar Ka Itihas, I, p. 20, N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay, pp. 126-127
[4] N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay, p. 178

Sl. No.	Author/Poet	Book
3.	Hari Das Banavat	Jodhpur Ra Maharaja Gaj Singh Ji Ri Kavita
4.	Barhath Rajsi	Maharaja Gaj Singh Ji Ra Git, Raja Gaj Singh Ji Ra Jhulana

The reign of Maharaja Jaswant Singh in Marwar was of special significance from the literary point of view also. The famous khyat writer Muhnot Nainsi wrote Jodhpur Ra Pargana Ri Bigat. Nainsi is called Abul Fazl of Rajasthan. Following poets, including Nainsi were enjoying the patronage of Jaswant Singh.[1]

Sl. No.	Name	Book
1.	Narhari Das Barhath	(i) Avatar Charita (ii) Dasham Skandh Bhasha (iii) Ram Charita Katha (iv) Ahilya Purva Prasanga Vani (v) Narsingh Avatar Katha (vi) Amar Singh Ji Ra Duha
2.	Navin	(i) Neh Vidhan (ii) Sringar Shatak

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[1] V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, p. 112
N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jivan Va Samay, pp.127-130

Sl. No.	Name	Book
3.	Nidhan	Jaswant Vilas
4.	Dalpati Mishra	Jaswant Udyot
5.	Muhnot Nainsi	(i) Muhnot Nainsi Ri Khyat (ii) Jodhpur Ra Pargana Ri Bigat

Maharaja Jaswant Singh was himself a poet of no mean order. He not only extended full patronage to poets and scholars, but himself possessed deep understanding of life and character of men.[1] He wrote many books himself. He was a patron of Hindus and an upholder of Hindu religion.[2] His scholarship is immortalized by his following works:[3]

1. Bhasha Bhushan
2. Dova
3. Futaker Duha Sangrah
4. Prabodha Chandrodaya Natak
5. Aparoksha Siddhanta
6. Anubhava Prakash
7. Anand Vilas
8. Siddhanta Bodh
9. Siddhanta-Sar
10. Shree Madbhagvad Gita Tika Bhasha

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[1] V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, p. 112
N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay, p. 130

[2] V.S. Bhargava, Marwar And The Mughal Emperors, p. 112
Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, p. 448

[3] N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay, pp 130-143
Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, p. 448

11. Shree Madbhagvad Gita Bhasha Doha
12. Gita Mahatmya
13. Chhootak
14. Ichchha Vivek

N.C. Rai has refuted the charge of some critics that these books were perhaps written by his dependent poets and were made public as works of Jaswant Singh.[1]

Rai Singh of Bikaner was also very good patron of learning. Munshi Devi Prasad describes him as a great patron who distributed rewards most liberally and was called Karna of Rajputana. He himself was a great scholar and wrote 'Rai Singh Māhotsava' and 'Jyotish Ratnakar'.[2] Karna Singh (1631-1669 A.D.) of Bikaner was also a great patron of arts and letters. 'Kalpadruma' written by a group of scholars, 'Karnabhushan' written by Pandit Gaṇganand Mathil, 'Kanavatansa' written by Bhatta Hosihak were some of the significant works of his patronage.[3]

Hadas of Boondi also did not lag behind in extending patronage to the cause of learning. 'Vansha-Bhaskar', the detailed poetic narration of the history of Boondi was written by Surajmal Mishran under such patronage.[4] Hari Singh, the raja of Pratapgarg (1628-1673 A.D.) was also a scholar and patron of scholars. He wrote a commentary on 'Hari Vijay Natak' written by his court poet Pandit Jayadev. Hari Singh also wrote a book on grammer, 'Hari'-Sarasvat. 'Hari Bhushan Mahakavya' was written by Gangaram Bhatta.

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[1] N.C. Rai, Maharaja Jaswant Singh Ka Jiwan Va Samay, p. 143
[2] Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, p. 531
[3] Ojha, Bikaner Rajya Ka Itihas, I, pp. 252-253
[4] Mathura Lal Sharma, Kota Rajya Ka Itihas, I, pp. 4-9

The litrary contributions of the Hindu Rajas was not less remarkable even if we compare it with the huge mass of literature produced under the Mughal patronage. As Persian literature was witnessing a fillip so was the case especially with Rajasthani and with Hindi and Sanskrit to some extent. The Rajasthani literature flourished so well that Gopi Nath Sharma regards the medieval period as the golden period of the Rajasthani literature.[1] The theme of works was of both kinds viz. secular and religious. Of the secular category belong the eulogies, histories, erotic poetry, and works on grammer.

The cultural contribution of the Hindus always stood on the pillars of Hindu socio-religious background. The socio-religious scene of Rajasthan during the Mughal period continued to be dominated by orthodox Hindu ideals, society was based on feudal system, different in essence and pattern from that of the European feudalism. Tod's comparison of Indian feudalism with the European system is not correct in its entirety.[2] It was a complex phenomenon in India having social, political and economic characteristics of its own.[3] The caste system remained rigid. The position of women was not good. The cursed customs of *sati*, female infanticide, and *Jauhar* were prevalent with religious fervour or from social and moral viewpoints.[1] The contemporary French traveller Bernier gives horrible and most shocking descriptions of many incidents of sati. Some of these would have been there willingly but most of these were forced upon widows by the Brahmans and relatives. Bernier writes, "It is true, however, that I have known some of these unhappy widows shrink at the sight of the piled wood; so as to leave no doubt on my mind that they would willingly have recanted, if recantation had been permitted by the merciless Brahmens; but these demons excite or astound the affrighted victims, and even thrust them into the fire. I was present when a poor young woman, who had fallen back five or six paces from the pit, was thus driven forward; and I saw another of these wretched beings struggling to leave the funeral pile when the fire increased around her person, but she was prevented from escaping by the long poles of the diabolical executioners."[2]

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[1] Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, p. 536

[2] Tod, Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan, I, pp. 108-132
Gopi Nath Sharma, Rajasthan Ka Itihas, I, P. 476

[3] G.N. Sharma, Social Life In Medieval Rajasthan, p. 88

The aforementioned quotation is just a drop in the ocean if we start scrutinizing various ills of the contemporary society. What is intended here is to portray the main cultural aspects. The Hindu nobles were perhaps only to observe the norms rather than to set them where it concerned directly to socio-religious aspect.

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[1] Tod, *Annals And Antiquities Of Rajasthan*, I, pp. 502-507
Bernier, *Travels In The Mogul Empire*, pp. 306-315

[2] Bernier, *Travels In The Mogul Empire*, p. 313

APPENDIX - A

AWARDS OF RANKS, OFFICES AND TITLES

TO

HINDU MANSABDARS

1628 - 1657 A.D.

Mansabdars of 5000 Zat

		1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
1.	Rana Jagat Singh Sisodia (Rana Karan received mansab of 5000/5000 but died in the same year, and Rana Jagat Singh succeeded)	5000/5000 Lahori, I, P. 179 App. P. 98 Maasir-ul-Umara, I, P. 763									5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 1000 App. P. 143
2.	Raja Gaj Singh Rathor S/o Raja Suraj Singh (Marwar)	5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 176 App. P. 98									5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 1000 App. P. 143
3.	Raja Jai Singh Kachhawaha g/o Raja Man Singh	(+500 sawar) 4000/3000 Lahori I, P. 132 App. P. 96 Maasir-ul-Umara I, P. 73		(+ 1000 Sawar) 4000/4000 Lahori I, P.325 App. P. 107 Maasir I, P. 731					(+ 1000 Zat) 5000/4000 Lahori I, P. 717 App. P. 128 Maasir-I P. 732		(+ 1000 Sawar) 5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 936 Pargana Chatsa granted as tayul Lahori I, P. 1000 App. pp. 137, 143

		1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th. R. Year	10th R. Year
4.	Rao Ratan Hada (R)	5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 203, App. P. 101			5000/5000 died App. P. 115						
5.	Jagjiwan Jarrah			5000/ 4000 Lahori I, P. 346							
6.	Raja Jujhar Singh Bundela (R)	4000/4000 Lahori I, P. 201 App. P. 99		(+ 1000/ 1000) 5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 325 Title of Raja Lahori I, pp. 331-32, App. pp. 107, 108					5000/5000 died App. P. 130 M.D.P. P. 102		
7.	Shahji Bhonslah (Maratha)			5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 358 App. P. 111		5000/5000 fled App. P. 121					
8.	Maloji, b/o Khaloji Deccani (Maratha)		5000/ 5000 Lahori I, P. 322 App. P. 107 Maasir II, I, P. 43								

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R Year
9. Khiloji Bhonslah (Maratha)	5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 250 App. P. 107 mentions second year as the date of F.A. Maasir II, I, pp. 42-43						5000/5000 fled App. P. 122			
10. Udaji Ram Deccani	4000/4000 Lahori I, P. 201 App. P. 99		(+ 1000/ 1000) 5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 325 App. P. 107			5000/ 5000 died App. P. 122 M.D.P. P. 82				
11. Jadu Rai Katya (H) (Kayath)	5000/5000 Lahori I, P. 201 App. P. 99		5000/5000 died App. P. 113							
12. Bahadurji Deccani S/o Jadun Rai (Maratha)				5000/ 5000 Lahori I, P. 439 App. P. 115				5000/5000 died App. P. 130		

MANSABDARS OF 4000 ZAT

		1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
13.	Raja Bharat Bundela (R)	(+ 500/500) 3000/2500 Lahori, P. 133 Fauzdar of Etawah App. P. 101 Maasir I, P. 408		(+ 500 Sawar) 3000/3000 Lahori I, P. 331 App. P. 108	(+ 500 Zat) 3500/ 3000 Lahori I,P.436 Maasir I, P. 408	Hakim of Telingana, App. P.122	(+ 500/ 500) 4000/ 3500 Lahori I, P.605 Maasir I, P.408	4000/ 3500 died App. P. 125 Maasir I, P. 408			
14.	Raja Bithal Das Gaur S/o Raja Gopal Das Gaur Watan-Dhandhira	3000/1500 Lahori I, P. 130 App.P. 95 Maasir I, P. 401	(+ 500 sawar) 3000/ 2000 Lahori I, P. 309 App. P. 106 Maasir I, P. 401		Title of Raja Fort of Ranthambhor held by his father given to him (Qiledar) Lahori I, P. 405 App. P.112		Fauzdar of Ajmer App. P. 119 Maasir I, P. 402		Subedar of Ajmer App. P. 128	Kewal Ram mentions that Zamindar of Dhandhira was granted this year	(+1000/ 1000) 4000/ 3000 Lahori I P.927 Territory of Dhandhira granted Lahori I P.927 App. PP. 137, 143 Maasir-ul-Umara I, P. 402

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
15. Rao Sur Bhuratiya	(+1000/500) 4000/2500 Lahori I, P. 133 App. P. 97		(+ 500 Sawar) 4000/ 3000 Lahori I, P. 325 App. P. 107	4000/3000 died App. P. 114						
16. Jagdeo Rai, b/o Jadun Rai Deccani (Maratha)			4000/3000 Lahori I, P. 339 App. P. 110		4000/3000 died App. P. 119 mentions as fled.					
17. Hamir Rai Deccani (Maratha)								4000/2500 died App. P. 128		

MANSABDARS OF 3000 ZAT

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
18. Rao Satarsal Hada, g/o Rao Ratan (R) GUNDI				3000/2000 Bundi as tayul title of Rao Lahori I, P. 441 App.P. 115					(+1000 Sawar) 3000/3000 Lahori I, P. 839	3000/3000 Lahori I, P. 1003 App. P. 136

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
19. Amar Singh Rathor S/o Raja Gaj Singh		2000/1300 Lahori I, P. 321 App. P. 107, Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, P. 232						(+500/200) 2500/1500 Lahori I, P.688 App.P.127 Maasir I, P. 232	(+500 Zat) 3000/1500 Lahori I, P. 785 Maasir I, P.232 wrongly mentions 2500 Sawars, perhaps erroneous in printing	(+500 Sawars 3000/2000 Lahori I, P. 936 App. P.137
20. Madho Singh Hada S/o Rao Ratan (R) Jagir of Pargana Palayetha	1000/600 Lahori I, P. 202 App. pp. 101, 111 Maasir II, Part I, P. 1			2000/1000 Lahori I, P. 400 2500/1500 tayul of Kota and Palayathe Lahori I, P. 441	+500/500 2500/1500 App. P. 115 Maasir II, Part I, P. 1				+500/100 3000/1600 App. P. 132 Maasir-ul-Umara II, Part I, P. 2	3000/2000 Lahori I, P. 936 App. P.137 wrongly mention 3000/3000

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
21. Bhujbal (H)									3000/2000 Qazwin, P. 370(a) App. P. 134	
22. Raja Pahad Singh Bundela S/o Raja Bir (Nar) Singh Deva	(+1000/800) 3000/2000 Lahori I, P. 226 App. P.103 Maasir-ul-Umara, II, Part I, P. 470		Title of Raja Lahori I, pp. 331-32 App. P.108		Inadvertently Lahori writes as dead App. P. 1183					3000/2000 App. P.134 S.D.S. P. 32
23. Raja Jagat Singh S/o Raja Basu	3000/500 Lahori I, P. 201 App. P. 99 Maasir-ul-Umara mentions 3000/2000, Vol. I, P. 726						Thanedar of Bangash App. P.127 Maasir I, P. 726			3000/2000 Lahori I, P. 1004 App. P.137
24. Udaji Ram S/o Udaji Ram Deccani (Maratha)										3000/2000 Lahori I P. 1005 App. P.134

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
25. Jagjiwan S/o Udaji Ram						3000/2000 M.D.P. P. 82 App. P. 122	3000/2000 App. P. 127			
26. Raja Rai Singh Sisodia S/o Maharaja Bhim (R)	2000/1000 title of Raja Lahori I, P. 215 App. P.102 Maasir II, I, P. 572				+1000/200 3000/1200 Lahori I, P. 462 App. P.116 Maasir II, I, P. 572				(+300 Sawar) Lahori I, P.791 App.P.133 Maasir II, I, P. 572	3000/ 1500 Lahori I, P.1005
27. Raja Anup Singh Badgujar (Anup Rai) the Zamindar of Anup Nagar	3000/1000 App. P.97 Kewal Ram does not mention sawar rank P.245		Title of Raja App. 110 Maasir-ul-Umara, I, P. 263							3000/1500 died App. P. 141 Kewal Ram writes his death having occurred in 11th Regnal year
28. Mangoji Ram Deccani (Maratha)			3000/1500 Lahori I, P.335 App. P.109 F.A.							3000/1500 Lahori I, P.1005 App. P. 134

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
29. Minaji b/o Shahji Bhonslah (Maratha)			3000/1500 Lahori I, P. 358 App. P.111			3000/2000 Selected documents of Shahjahan's Reign.pp 1-2 App. pp. 123				
30. Parsoji Deccani b/o Khiloji (Maratha)		3000/1500 Lahori I, P. 282 App. P.105								3000/1500 Lahori I, P.1005 App. P.139
31. Jagannath S/o Udaji Ram						3000/2000 Lahor I, P. 561				
32. Telang Rai called Jadun Rai Deccani (after the name of his grandfather) (Maratha)			3000/1500 Lahori I, P. 339 Title of Jadam Rai App. P.110							3000/1500 Lahori I, P. 1005 App. P.134
33. Raja Manrup Kachhawaha S/o Raja Jagannath Kachhawaha(R)	3000/1000 Lahori I, P. 130 App. P. 16		3000/1000 died App. P.110							

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
34. Achla S/o Jadun Rao (Maratha)			3000/1000 fled and died Qazwini P.194(b) App. P. 109							
35. Dattaji (original version Dayaji) S/o Bahadurji Deccani									3000/1000 Lahori I, P. 883 App. P. 134	3000/1000 Lahori I P.1005 App. P. 136
36. Yashwant Rao g/o Jadaun Rao (Maratha)			3000/1500 fled and died App. P.109							

Mansabdars of 2500 Zat

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
37. Raja Devi Singh S/o Raja Bharat Bundela (R)							2000/2000 title of Raja Lahori I P. 623 App. P. 125 Maasir I P.471	2500/2000 Lahori I, P.698 App. P. 127	Qiledar of Undjah App. P. 134	2500/2000 Lahori I P. 1006 App. P. 145

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
Mansabdars of 2000 Zat										
38. Jagraj Bundela (Bikramajit)	1000/1000 Lahori I, P. 202 App. P.100 Maasir I P. 727			(+1000/1000) 2000/2000 Lahori I, P. 370 Title of Jagraj App. P. 111				2000/2000 died M.D.P. P. 102 App. P.130		
39. Naroji			2000/1000 Lahori I, P. 345							
40. Prithviraj Rathor (R)	1500/600 Lahori I, P. 204 Maasir II, I,P.481 App. P.101 mentions 1500/500 which is not correct	(+500/200) 2000/800 Lahori I, P. 309 App. P.107 Maasir II, I, P.482	2000/1000 Lahori I, P. 325		2000/1500 App. P.119 Maasir II, I,P. 482		(+100 Sawar) 2000/1600 Lahori I, P. 667 App. P.126			2000/1700 Lahori I, pp. 974, 1007 App. P.134
41. Shambhaji S/o Shahuji (Maratha)			2000/1000 Lahori I, P. 358 App. P.111							

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
42. Rao Karan S/o Sur Bhurtiya (R) Bikaner)				2000/500 Title of Rao Lahori I, P. 437 tayul of Bikaner granted App. P.114						2000/1500 Lahori I, 1000 Qazwini P.404(a) wrongly mentions 2500/1600 See App. PP.138, 145
43. Rao Duda g/o Rao Chanda (R)	1500/1000 Qazwini P.145(b) App. P.103		+500/500 2500/1500 Lahori I, P. 328 App.P.108			2000/1500 died App.P.122				
44. Tanaji Deccani (Maratha)								2000/1000 App.P.132		
45. Rawat Rai Dhangar Deccani (Maratha)		2000/1500 Lahori I, P. 318 App. P.107								2000/1500 Lahori I, P. 1007 App. P.145
46. Rustam Rai (Maratha)										2000/1000 S.D.S. P.34 App. P.134

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
47. Bihari Das Kachhawaha (R)	1500/700 Lahori I, P. 200 (+300 Sawar) 1500/1000 Lahori I, P. 226 App. P. 103		(+500/40) 2000/1040 App. P.112	2000/2000 Lahori I, P. 409 died App. P.115						
48. Raja Ram Das Narvari	1000/500 Qazwini P.130b App.P.103							1500/500 Lahori I, P. 712 App. P.128 mentions 2000/1500		2000/1000 Lahori I, P. 1008 App. P.146
49. Ganesh Rai									2000/800 S.D.S. Pp.34-5 App.p.134	
50. Ani Rai S/o Har Narayan (Maratha)			2000/1000 App.P.110 Title of Raja Lahori I, P. 345			2000/1000 Hyd.P.4475 App.P.122				2000/1000 Lahori I, P.1008 App. P.146
51. Gambhir Rao (Maratha)									2000/1000 Qazwini P. 368(b) App.P.134	

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
52. Pithuji (Bithoji) S/o Achalaji Deccani (Maratha)			2000/1000 Lahori I, P. 339 App.P.110							2000/1000 Lahori I, P.1007 App. P.139
53. Habaji Devaria or Puria (Maratha)			2000/800 App. P.109							2000/800 Lahori I, P.1009
54. Yashwant Singh Deccani g/o Jadun Rai (Maratha)	2000/1000 Lahori I, P.201 App.P.100		3000/1500 fled and died App.P.109							
55. Rawal Kalyan Jaiselmeri	2000/1000 Lahori I, P.201 App.P.100									
Mansabdars of 1500 Zat										
56. Rawal Poonja, Zamindar Dungarpur	1000/500 Lahori I, P. 202 App.P.100									1500/1500 Lahori I, P.1009 App.P.146
57. Shiva (Sewa) Ram Gaur S/o Balram Gaur	1000/500 Lahori I, P. 131 App.P.96								(+500/500) 1500/1000 Lahori I, P. 791 App.P.133	1500/1000 Lahori I, P. 1010 App.P.147

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
58. Hirday Ram S/o Banka Kachhawaha	1000/650 Lahori I, P.134 App.P.97	(+50 Sawar) P.1000/700 App.P.106		(+500/300) 1500/1000 Lahori I, P.335 App.P.109						1500/1000 died App.P.138
59. Raja Dwarkadas S/o Raja Girdhar Kachhawaha (R)	1000/800 Lahori I, P.133 App.P.97			(+500/200) 1500/1000 Lahori I, P.335 App.P.109	1500/1000 died App.P.117					
60. Satarsal Kachhawaha S/o Madho Singh	1000/1000 Lahori I, P. 202 App.P. 100 mentions 1500/1000 (F.A.)	1500/1000 died App.P.113								
61. Rao Hathi (Mithi) Singh S/o Rao Duda Chandravat Watan-Pargana Rampur						Title of Rao 1500/1000 Lahori I, P. 591 App.P.122				1500/1000 Lahori I, P.1010 App.P.147
62. Raja Pratap Singh Ujjainia	1500/1000 title of Raja Lahori I, P. 244 App.P.103 mentions 1000/1000									1500/1000 died App.P.141

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
63. Karamsi Rathor	1000/500 Lahori I, P.203 (+500/300) 1500/850 Lahori I, P.248 App.P.103		1500/800 died App.P.113							
64. Bhim Rathor (R)	1500/700 Lahori I, P.204 App. P.101 mentions 1500/600								1500/800 Lahori I, P.785 App. P. 133	1500/800 Lahori I, P.1011 App.P.135
65. Ranaji (Maratha)									1500/600 S.D.S. P. 34 App. P. 134	
66. Chandraman Bundela S/o Raja Nar (Bir) Singh Deva (R)	1000/600 Lahori I, P.226 App.P.103			(+500/100) 1500/700 Lahori I, P. 409 App.P.112						(+100 Sawar 1500/800 Lahori I, P.1011 App.P.147
67. Ailu Ji (Maratha)			1500/750 Qazwini, P.2036 App.P.110 F.A.							

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
68. Jagmal Rathor S/o Kishan Singh (R)	1500/700 Lahori, P. 133, App. P. 97	1500/700 died App. P. 109								
69. Sangram Singh Zamindar of Gannaur (Kanur) (R)									1000/600 Lahori I, P. 785 App. P. 133	1500/600 Lahori I, pp.949, 1011 App.P.138
70. Nirmal Rai (Maratha)							1500/700 S.D.S. P. 2 App.P.123			1000/600 S.D.S. P.45 App. P.135

Mansabdars of 1000 Zat

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
71. Rawal Samrasi, Zamindar of Banswala	1000/1000 Lahori I, P. 202 App. P. 100									1000/1000 Lahori I, P.1012 App.P.147
72. Hari Singh Rathor S/o Kishan Singh (R)					1000/400 Lahori I, P.462, App. P.116 mentions 1000/600 P.116				1000/800 Lahori I, P.767	1000/800 Lahori I, P.1013 App. P.147

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
73. Jai Ram S/o Raja Ani Rai										1000/800 Lahori I, P. 1013 App.P.148
74. Vijai Itibar Rai Maratha									1000/900 S.D.S. P. 34 App. P. 134	
75. Balbhadra Shaikhavat	1000/600 Lahori I, P. 202 App.P. 101		1000/600 died App. P.113							
76. Raja Bir Narayan Badgujar	1000/600 Lahori I, P. 134, App. P. 97			1000/600 died App. P. 113 Maasir-ul-Umara, I, P. 263						
77. Bhagwan Das S/o Raja Nar (Bir) Singh Deva Bundela	1000/600 Lahori I, P. 226 App.P. 103									1000/600 Lahori I P. 1014 App. P.148
78. Kishan Singh Bhadauria	1000/600 Lahori I, P.202 App.P.101									1000/600 Lahori I, P.1014 App.P.148

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
79. Rup Chand Gwaliori (R)			1000/600 Lahori I, P. 328 App.P. 108					1000/600 died App. P.130		
80. Pahad Mal (Bharmal) S/o Kishan Singh Rathor	1000/500 Lahori I, P. 203 died App. P. 106									
81. Raja Girdhar S/o Kesodas g/o Jaimal Medatia	1000/500 Lahori I, P. 200 App. P. 99		1000/500 died App. P. 113							
82. Girdhar Das S/o Raja Bithal Das									1000/500 Qiledar of Jhansi App. P. 132	
83. Jet Singh (Chet Singh)	1000/500 LahoriI, P. 131 App. P. 96		1000/500 died App. P. 113							
84. Mitra Sen b/o Raja Shyam Singh Tunwar (R)						1000/500 died App.P.122				

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
85. Shyam Singh Sisodia	1000/500 Lahori I, P. 131, App. P. 96									1000/500 Lahori I, P. 1015 App. P. 148
86. Raja Kunwar Sen Kishtawari	1000/200 Lahori I, App. P. 101									1000/300 Lahori I P. 1016 App.P. 148
87. Rai Mani Das (H)					1000/150 died App. P.120					
88. Rai Ganesh Bhadauriya (R)										1000/600 S.D.S. P.29 App.P.134
89. Rai Banwali (ri) Das (H)				1000/100 died App.P.116						
90. Sri Singh Rathor								1000/800 App.P.132		
Mansabdars of 900 Zat										
91. Raja Man Singh Gwaliori										900/850 Lahori I, P. 1017 App.P. 149

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
92. Sabal Singh S/o Raja Suraj Singh Rathor										900/800 Lahori I, P. 1017 App.P. 149
93. Gopal Singh S/o Raja Manrup Kachhawaha			800/400 Lahori I, P.351 App.P. 110							900/600 Lahori I, P. 1017 App. P. 149
94. Gokul Das Sisodia										900/500 Lahori I, P. 1017 App. P. 149
95. Rao Harchand Kachhawaha				900/400 died App. P. 115						
96. Rai Kashi Das (H)					Diwan and Amin of Sirhind M.D.P. P. 71, App. P. 115	Diwan of Lahore, App. P. 121				900/400 Lahori I, P. 1017 App.P. 149
97. Dayanat Rai.										900/150 Lahori I, P.1018 App.P.149

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
98. Mahesh Das S/o Dalpat Rathor								500/400 Lahori I, P. 692 Maasir IL, I, P. 34		800/600 Lahori I, P. 1018 App. P. 149
99. Rai Tilok Chand g/o Rai Manohar										800/500 Lahori I, P. 1019 App. pp. 134, 149
100. Lakhmi Sen Chauhan										800/500 Lahori I, P. 1019 App. P. 149
101. Ugra Sen Kachhawaha S/o Satarsal (R)			600/300 App. P. 109							800/400 Lahori I, P. 1019 App.P. 150
102. Bhoj Raj S/o Raisal Darbari									1000/500 Lahori I, P.899 not correct App.P. 136	800/400 Lahori I, P. 1019 App.P. 150

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
103. Rai Jagannath Rathor (R)			800/400 died App. P. 113							
104. Raja Udai Singh S/o Shyam Singh Tunwar			800/400 died App. P. 113 Kewal Ram P.245							
105. Sujan Singh Sisodia (R)										800/300 Lahori I, P. 1020 App. P.150
106. Rana Jodha, Zamindar Amarkot (R)										800/300 Lahori I, P.1020 App. P.150
107. Fateh Singh Sisodia S/o Maharaja Bhim	800/200 died App. P. 106									
			Mansabdars of 700 Zat							
108. Kripa Ram Gaur					Fauzdar of Chakla Hisar App.P.121					700/700 Lahori I, P.1021 App.P.150

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
109. Satarsal S/o Rao Sur Bhurtiya				500/200 Lahori I, P. 437 App. mentions 500/40 P. 114 F.A.						700/600 Lahori I, P. 1021 App. P.150
110. Jagannath Rathor										700/300 Lahori I, P. 1021 App.P. 151
111. Bir Narayan,						700/300 died App.p.122				
112. Har Ram S/o Bhagwan Das Kachhawaha										700/300 Lahori I, P. 1022 App. P. 151
113. Rup Singh Kachhawaha										700/300 Lahori I, P. 1022 App. P.151
114. Lakshman Sen										700/500 S.D.S. pp. 31-32 App. P. 134

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
115. Bala, S/o Raja Jagannath Kachhawaha			700/200 died App. P. 113							
116. Rai Banarasi Das										700/200 Lahori I, P. 1023 App. P. 151
117. Dhannaji Deshmukh (Maratha)								700/500 S.D.S. P. 20 App. P. 129		
Mansabdars of 600 Zat										
118. Shyam Singh S/o Karmasi Rathor										600/400 Lahori I, P. 1024 App.P. 152
119. Ajab Singh(R)										600/300 S.D.S. P.30 App. P. 134
120. Raja Udai Bhan S/o Raja Girdhar										600/400 Lahori I,P. 1024, App. P. 152 Kewal Ram mentions that he served upto 8 R. year.

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
121. Ugrasen S/o Satrusal Kachhawaha			600/300 Lahori I, P.335							600/400 Lahori I, P. 1024 App. P.152
122. Indrasal g/o Rao Ratan										600/300 Lahori I, P. 1024 App. P.152
123. Jaswant Rai (H)						600/150 Jalal Tabatabai App.P.122				
124. Mukund Das Rathor			600/150 died App. P. 113							

Mansabdars of 500 Zat

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
125. (Nar Singh) Bar Singh Das S/o Raja Dwarka Das				500/400 Lahori I, P. 380 App. P.111 F.A.						500/400 Lahori I, P. 1026 App. P. 153

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
126. Chandra Bhan Naroka										500/400 Lahori I, P. 1026 App. P.153
127. Mathura Das Kachhawaha										500/400 Lahori I, P. 1026 App. P. 153
128. Hari Singh S/o Rao Chanda									500/400 died App. P. 138	
129. Nahar Solanki										500/400 Lahori I, P. 1026 App. P. 153
130. Bir Bhan, Zamindar Chandrakona, Bengal										500/300 Lahori I, P. 1026 App. P. 153
131. Raja Jagman (Jagmohan) Jadun										500/300 Lahori I, P. 1026

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
132. Chandra Bhan Zamindar of Kangra										500/300 Lahori I, P. 1026 App. P. 153
133. Dalpat S/o Mandan Rathor			500/300 died App. P. 113							
134. Mukund Jadun										500/300 Lahori I, P. 1027 App. P. 153
135. Raja Udai Singh S/o Raja Man Singh Zamindar of Jammu										500/300 died App. P. 140
136. Rawat Dayal Das Jhala										500/250 Lahori I, P.1027 App. pp. 134, 153
137. Man Singh S/o Raja Bikramajit										500/250 Lahori I, P. 1027 App.P.153

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
138. Madho Singh Sisodia								500/250 died App. P. 130		
139. Beni Das S/o Raja Nar (Bir) Singh Deva Bundela				500/200 Lahori I, P. 404 App. mentions 500/40, P. 111						500/200 Lahori, P. 1028 App. P. 154
140. Narhar Das b/o Beni Das s/o Raja Bir Singh Deo Bundela (R)	500/200 Lahori I, P. 215 App. P. 102						500/200 died App. P. 124			
141. Badan (Madan) Singh Bhadoria										500/200 Lahori I, P. 1028 App. P. 153
142. Girdhar Das b/o Raja Bithal Das										500/200 Lahori I, P. 1028 App. P. 154

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
143. Raghunath, Zamindar of Susangh										500/200 Lahori I, P. 1028 App. P. 154
144. Hardas Jhala			500/200 died App. P. 113							
145. Narhardas Jhala			500/200 died App. P. 113							
146. Mukund Das S/o Raja Gopal Das Gaur (R)				500/150 died App. P. 117						
147. Hirday Narayan										500/100 Lahori I, P. 1031 App. P. 155
148. Shankar Ji S/o Samuji Khankar (Maratha)										500/200 Hyd P. 24/10 App.P.139

	1st Regnal Year	2nd R. Year	3rd R. Year	4th R. Year	5th R. Year	6th R. Year	7th R. Year	8th R. Year	9th R. Year	10th R. Year
149. Rai Sabhachand										500/80 Lahori I, P. 1031 App.P.156
150. Siva Ji (Maratha)	(+ 10 Sawar) 500/90 Hyd.P.4510 App. P.104									500/80 S.D.S. P.35 App.P.135
151. Mango Ram Deccani										500/80 Lahori I, P. 1031 App.P.156
152. Manku Ram (H)	(+10 Sawar) 500/90 App.P. 104									

Total = 152

Mansabdars of 5000

		11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
1.	Rana Jagat Singh (Sisodia)	5000/5000									5000/5000 Lahori II P. 719 App.P.213
2.	Raja Gaj Singh Rathor S/o Raja Suraj Singh	5000/5000 (2000x2-3h) died Lahori II, P. 719									
3.	Raja Jai Singh Kachhawaha g/o Raja Man Singh	5000/5000 App. P. 143	Title of 'Mirza Raja' App. P.167 M.D.P. P. 157 Maasir-ul-Umara I, P. 732			(+1000x2-3h) 5000/5000 (1000x2-3h) App. P. 181 Qiledar of Mau, Maasir I, P. 732					(+1000x2-3h 5000/5000 (2000 duasp sihaspa) Lahori II, P. 719 Salih II, P. 469 App. P. 212
4.	Raja Jaswant Singh S/o Raja Gaj Singh	4000/4000 Title of Raja M.D.P. P. 149 Salih II, P.238 Maasir I, P. 754	+1000/1000 5000/5000 M.D.P. P. 155		(+1000x2-3h) M.D.P. P.163 Salih II, P. 280					+(1000x2-3h) 5000/5000 (2000x2-3h) M.D.P.P.200 App.P.204	5000/5000 (2500 duaspa sihaspa) App.P.212

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
5. Raja Bithal Das Gaur	4000/3000 App. P. 143. Qiledari of Agra Fort. Salih II, P. 241 Maasir, I, P. 402					(+1000 Zat) 5000/3000 App. P.185 Maasir I, P. 402		(+500 Sawar) 5000/3500 App. P.194 Salih II, P. 348	(+500 Sawar) 5000/ 4000 App.P. 201 Salih II, P. 384 Maasir I, P.402	(+1000 Sawar) 5000/ 5000 Lahori II, P. 720
6. Maloji Deccani	5000/5000									5000/ 5000 Lahori II, P.720

Mansabdars Of 4000

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
7. Rao Amar Singh S/o Raja Gaj Singh	(+1000 Sawar) 3000/3000 Title of Rao M.D.P., P.150 App. P.163 Maasir-ul-Umara I, P. 233				+1000 Zat 4000/3000 M.D.P. P.175 Maasir-ul-Umara, I, P. 233		4000/3000 died Lahori II, P. 721 App. wrongly mentions 4000/1000 seems misprint P. 195			

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
8. Raja Rai Singh S/o Maharaja Bhim Sisodia	3000/1500	(+500 Sawar) 3000/2000 M.D.P., P. 155, Salih II, P. 247			(+1000 Zat) 4000/2000 M.D.P., P. 175, Maasir II, I, P.573					4000/2000 Lahori II, P. 721
9. Mahesh Das S/o Dalpat Rathor				1000/800 M.D.P., P.164 App. P. 180	1000/1000 M.D.P., P.174 Salih II, P.298	+1000/1000 2000/2000 M.D.P., P. 177, Jalor as watan Salih II, P. 308			Maasir II, I, P.34 M.D.P., P. 200 App. P. 204	4000/3000 died Lahori II, P. 723. App. P. 210
Mansabdars Of 3000										
10. Raja Pahad Singh S/o Raja Nar Singh Deo (Bundela)	Continued 3000/2000				3000/3000 (+100 Sawarx 2-3h) M.D.P., P. 176, Salih II, P. 306, Maasir II, I, Pp.470-471				(+1000 Sawar 2-3h) 3000/3000 (2000x2-3h) M.D.P., P. 198, Salih II, P.384 Maasir II, I, P.471	3000/3000 (2000 Duaspa Sihaspa) Lahori II, P. 722 App. P.213

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
11. Rao Satar Sal Hada	Continued 3000/3000									3000/3000 Lahori II, P. 722 App. P.213
12. Samaji (Maratha)								3000/2000 (Hyd.P.523) App.P. 196		
13. Madho Singh Hada	Continued 3000/2000			+500 Sawar 3000/2500 M.D.P., P. 163. App. P.176 Maasir II,I P. 2		(+500 Sawar) 3000/3000 M.D.P., P. 177, Salih II, P. 308				3000/3000 Lahori II, P. 722
14. Bherji, Zamindar Baglana	3000/2000 Salih II, P.241	3000/2500 died Lahori II, P. 723 App. P.170								
15. Raja Jagat Singh S/o Raja Basu	3000/2000 App. P.166 Fauzdar of Bangash		Fauzdari of Kangra M.D.P., P.161 App. P. 175 Salih II, P. 272		Restored to previous rank of 3000/2000 App. P. 184				3000/2000 died Lahori II, App. P.209	

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
16. Udaji Ram Deccani	Continued 3000/2000 App. P.144						3000/2000 S.D.S., P.151 App. P. 189	3000/1000 App.P.197 Hyd.P.509 It seems incorrect		3000/2000 Lahori II, P. 724 App. P.214
17. Parsoji Bhonsla	Continued 3000/1500									3000/1500 Lahori II, P. 724
18. Jadun Rai Deccani	Continued 3000/1500									3000/1500 Lahori II, P. 724
19. Mangoji Nimbalkar (original version Banalkar)	Continued 3000/1500									3000/1500 Lahori II, P. 724
20. Rawat Rai Deccani	Continued 2000/1500									3000/1500 Lahori II, P.724
21. Dattaji Deccani	Continued 3000/1000									3000/1000 Lahori II, P. 724

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
22. Bhajan Rai Deccani			3000/1000 Hyd. P. 157/8 App.P. 172							
Mansabdars Of 2500										
23. Raja Devi Singh S/o Raja Bharat Bundela	Continued 2500/2000									2500/2000 Lahori II, P. 725
Mansabdars Of 2000										
24. Prithvi Raj Rathor	Continued 2000/1700							(+300 Sawars) 2000/2000 M.D.P., P.192 Salih II, P. 356, Qiledar of Daulatabad App. P.199		2000/2000 Lahori II, P. 726
25. Raja Rajrup		Fauzdari of Kangra M.D.P., P. 155 App. P. 165							1500/1000 Title of Raja M.D.P., P. 198 Salih II, P. 387 Maasir II, I, P.575	2000/1500 Salih II, P. 413 (+500 Sawar 2000/2000 Lahori II, P. 726 Salih II, P. 421 App. P. 214 Maasir II, I, P.575

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
26. Sabal Singh S/o Raja Suraj Singh Rathor	Continued 900/800	1000/1000 M.D.P., P. 154					+500/200 1500/1200 M.D.P., P. 185 App. P.192			2000/1500 died Lahori II, P. 727 App. P. 211
27. Rao Karan Bhuratiya	Continued 2000/1500									2000/1500 Lahori II, P. 727
28. Raja Jairam Badgujar	1000/800 Title of Raja M.D.P., P. 137 App. P. 156 Maasir I, pp.730-31	+200 Sawar 1000/1000 M.D.P., P. 157 App. P.167 Maasir I, P. 731							1500/1000 M.D.P., P. 197 Salih II, P. 384	2000/1500 Lahori II, P. 727 App. P. 215
29. Rup Singh, g/o Kishan Singh Rathor							Kishangarh in Jagir Salih II, P. 337 M.D.P., P. 185 1000/700 App. P.194	1000/700 M.D.P., P.190 Salih II, P.348	(+300 Sawar) 1000/1000 M.D.P., P.197 Salih II,P. 384	1500/1000 Salih II, P.413 (+500 Zat) 2000/1000 Lahori II, P. 727

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
30. Ram Singh S/o Karmasi Rathor			1000/600 M.D.P., P. 161 Salih II, P.269	(+100 Sawar) 1000/700 App. P.181		(+500/100) 1500/800 M.D.P., P. 177 App. P.185				1500/1000 Salih II, P. 413 (+500 Zat) 2000/1000 Lahori II, P. 727
31. Raja Ram Das Narvari	Continued 2000/1000		2000/1000 died Lahori II, P. 728 Salih II, P. 259							
32. Pithuji Deccani	Continued 2000/1000									2000/1000 Lahori II, P. 728
33. Rustam Rai (Maratha)	Continued 2000/1000		2000/1000 Hyd. P.200 App. P.179							
34. Rabi Rai Deccani										2000/1000 Lahori II, P. 728 App. P. 215

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
35. Habaji Deccani	Continued 2000/800									2000/800 Lahori II P. 728
Mansabdars Of 1500										
36. Rai Todar Mal			Title of Rai, Dewani, Fauzdar & Amini of sirhind M.D.P., P.161 Salih II, P. 285			1000/1000 (2-3h) M.D.P., P. 178 Salih II, P. 314			+500 Zat/ 200 (2-3h) 1500/1200 (2-3h) M.D.P., P. 197 Salih II, P. 384 1500/1500 (2-3h) Lahori II, P. 627 App. P. 208	1500/ 1500 (2-3h) Lahori II, P. 728 App. P. 215
37. Ratan Rathor									400/200 App. P. 210	1500/ 1500 Lahori II, P. 729 App. P. 216

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
38. Maidini Rai (Maratha)			1500/900 Hyd. P. 157/8 App. P.172							
39. Rawal Poonja, Zamindar Doongarpur	Continued 1500/1500									1500/1500 Lahori II, P. 729
40. Himmat Singh, S/o Rao Duda (R)		1500/1000 Hyd. P. 4492/2 App. P.161								
41. Aniruddh S/o Raja Bithal Das		1000/1000 M.D.P., P. 158 App.P.168							(+500 Zat) 1500/1000 M.D.P., P. 198 Salih II, P. 384 Maasir I, P. 263	1500/1000 Lahori II, P. 730
42. Shivram Gaur	Continued 1500/1000 App. P. 147							Qiledar of Asir App. P. 192		1500/1000 Lahori II, P. 730

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
43. Shubh Karan			1500/1400 Hyd.P.170 App. P.179							
44. Rao Hathi Singh Chandravat (S/o Rao Duda, Zamindar of Rampura	Continued 1500/1000						1500/1000 died Lahori II, P. 730 App. P. 191 Kewal Ram, P. 276			
45. Rao Rup Singh Chandravat S/o Roop Mukund S/o Rao Chanda, the Zamindar of Rampura							900/900 Title of Rao M.D.P., p. 186 Kewal Ram, p. 262		(+100/100) 1000/1000 M.D.P., p. 199 Lahori II, p. 488 App. p. 202	1500/1000 Lahori II p.730 Salih II, p. 413
46. Bhim Rathor	Continued 1500/800									1500/1000 died Lahori II p. 730
47. Hari Singh Cousin (not brother) of Raja Suraj Singh Rathor	1500/800 M.D.P., p. 140 + 100 Sawar 1500/900 M.D.P., p. 150						1500/900 died Lahori II, p. 731 Salih II, p. 337			

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
48. Chandraman Bundela	Continued 1500/800									1500/800 Lahori II, p. 731
49. Sharza Rao (Maratha)			1500/600 Hyd. p. 157/8 App. p. 172	1500/600 S.D.S., p. 88 App. p.179		(+900 Sawar) 1500/1500 Hyd.p.348 App. p.186		Hyd 509 wrongly mentions 1500/500 App. p. 197		
50. Shyam Singh, S/o Karamasi Rathor	Continued 600/400				(+400/100) 1000/500 M.D.P., p.174 App. p. 182			(+500/100) 1500/600 M.D.P., p.189 Qiledar of Salhar S.D.S., p.144 App., p.189		1500/600 Lahori II, p. 731
51. Sangram, Zamindar Gannaur	Continued 1500/600				1500/600 died Lahori, p.731					
52. Sangram, Zamindar Jammu							1000/1000 (600x2-3h) S.D.S., p. 138 App.p.108	Hyd.p.524 App.p.196		1000/1000 (600x2-3h) App.
53. Raiba, b/o Jadun Rai Deccani (Maratha)										1500/600 Lahori II, p. 731 App.p.216

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
54. Bir Ji Dhankar (Maratha)								1000/400 Hyd.p.4474 App.p.204		
55. Sujan Singh Sisodia	Continued 800/500						1000/400 M.D.P., p.181 Salih,II, p.328	1000/500 M.D.P.,p. 190 Salih II, p. 348		1500/500 Lahori II, p. 732
56. Gokul Das Sisodia	1000/500 App. p. 158	+100 Sawar App. p.167 1000/600			Qiledar of Dhamsal App. p.182				(+200 Sawar) 1000/800 M.D.P.,p. 197 App.p.201	(+500 Zat) 1500/800 M.D.P., p.208 App.,p. 207
Mansabdars of 1000										
57. Kunwar Ram Singh S/o Raja Jai Singh Kachhawaha									1000/1000 M.D.P.,p. 200 Salih II, p.394 Lahori II, p.500 App.p.204	1000/1000 Lahori II, p.732 App. p. 217

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
58. Gopal Singh S/o Raja Manrup Kachhawaha	(+100/100) 1000/700 M.D.P., p. 140							(+1000/300) 1000/1000 M.D.P., p.189 Salih II, p. 343		1000/1000 Lahori II, p.732
59. Raja Badan Singh Bhadoria	Continued 500/200						Title of Raja 1000/1000 Maasir I, p. 829			1000/1000 Lahori II, p. 732
60. Nirmal Rao (Maratha)								1000/500 Hyd., p.509 App. p.197		
61. Rawal Samrasi Zamindar Banswala	Continued 1000/1000									1000/1000 Lahori II, p. 732
62. Renuji (Maratha)							1000/700 S.D.S., p. 138 App. p.108			
63. Pratap Chero Zamindar of (Palamau)							1000/1000 Salih II, p. 332 M.D.P., p.184 Palamau restored App., p.192			1000/1000 Lahori II, p. 733 App. p.217

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
64. Girdhar Das Gaur	Continued 500/200 App. p. 154				(+500/200) 1000/400 M.D.P.,p. 176 App. p.184	(+100 Sawar) 1000/500 M.D.P.,p. 178 App.,p.185			(+200 Sawar). 1000/700 Salih II, p. 384 App. p. 202	1000/800 Lahori II, p. 733 Qiledari of Agra Salih II, p. 428
65. Rai (Raj) Singh g/o Raja Gaj Singh Rathor		1000/600 M.D.P., p. 158						1000/700 M.D.P., p. 191 Salih II, p. 348 App. p.194 wrongly mentions as F.A.		1000/700 Lahori II, p. 733 App. p. 217
66. Arjun S/o Raja Bithal Das Gaur								1000/500 M.D.P.,p. 189 Salih II, p. 343		1000/700 Lahori II, p. 733 Salih II, p. 468 App. p. 217
67. Rai Singh Jhala	800/400 M.D.P., p. 150 App. p. 163	+200 Zat 1000/400 M.D.P., p. 158 App. p.167			(+100 Sawar) 1000/500 App. p. 180				1000/600 M.D.P., p. 197 Salih II, p.384 1000/700 M.D.P.,p. 199 App.p.202	1000/700 Lahori II, p. 733 App.p.217

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
68. Raja Amar Singh Narvari			1000/600 Title of Raja Salih II, p. 259 Jagir of Narvar							1000/600 Lahori II, p. 734
69. Mahesh Das Rathor	1000/600 M.D.P., p. 142 App. p. 157									1000/600 Lahori II, p. 734 1500/1200 Salih II, p. 413
70. Raj Singh	1000/400		(+200 Sawar) 1000/600 App. p. 167	1000/600 died Lahori II, p. 734						
71. Bhagwan Das, S/o Raja Narsingh Deo Bundela	Continued 1000/600		1000/600 died Lahori II, p. 734 App. p.183							
72. Kishan Singh Bhadoria	Continued 1000/600						1000/600 died Lahori II, p. 735			

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
73. Rai Tilok Chand Kachhawaha	Continued 800/500								1000/500 Lahori II, p. 595 App.p. 207	1000/500 Lahori II, p. 735 App.p.218
74. Bhoj Raj Deccani	Continued 800/400		(+200/100) 1000/500 M.D.P.,p. 161 App.p.174							1000/500 Lahori II, p. 735 App.p. 218
75. Raja Kunwar Sen, Zamindar Kishtwar	Continued 1000/300								(+100 Sawar) M.D.P., p.197 Salih II, p. 383	1000/400 Lahori II, p.736
76. Raja Prithvichand, Zamindar Chamba					1000/400. Title of Raja M.D.P.,p. 172 Salih II, p. 294					1000/400 Lahori II, p. 736
77. Rai Kasidas	100/250 M.D.P.,p. 140 Dewan of Kabul App.p.157				Dewan of Agra M.D.P.,p. 174 Salih II, p. 299			Dewan of Agra (again) M.D.P.,p.191 App. p. 195		1000/250 Lahori II, P.736 Dewani of Bengal M.D.P., p. 208

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
78. Ray Rayan (Dayanat Rai)	1000/150 M.D.P., p. 142	Title of Ray Rayan M.D.P., p. 155								1000/150 Lahori II, p. 737 App. p. 219
79. Rai Bihari Mal		Dewan of Multan M.D.P., p. 156 Salih II, p. 250			Dewan of Lahore Salih II, p. 297					1000/150 Lahori II, p. 737 Dewan of Aurangzeb Lahori II, p. 635, App. pp. 210, 219
80. Khandai Rao (Maratha)						1000/600 Hyd. p. 250 App. p. 186	1000/300 S.D.S., p. 151 App. p.189			

Mansabdars of 900

81. Raja Man Singh Guleri (Gwaliori)	Continued 900/850									900/850 Lahori II, p. 738
82. Jagram Kachhawaha										900/600 Lahori II, p. 738

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
				Mansabdars of 800						
83. (Nar) Singh Bar Singh Das S/o Raja Dwarka Das	Continued 500/400 (+100/150) 600/550 App. p.160							Qiledari of Gavilgarh M.D.P., p.189 App., p. 194 mentions the fort as Karul (Berar)		800/800 Lahori II, 739
84. Kripa, Ram Gaur	Continued 700/700									800/750 Lahori II, p. 739
85. Ugrasen Kachhawaha	Continued 800/400									800/600 Lahori II, p. 739
86. Lakhmi Sen Chauhan	Continued 800/500			800/500 Lahori II, p. 740 died App. p.180						
87. Gordhan Rathor			800/200 M.D.P., p. 159					Qiledari of Asirgarh M.D.P., p.190		800/400 Lahori II, p. 740 App. p. 220

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
88. Indra Sal Hada	Continued 600/300									800/400 Lahori II p. 740 App. p. 220
89. Nahar Solanki	Continued 500/400									800/400 Lahori II, P. 740 App. p. 220
90. Ajab Singh S/o Satarsal Kachhawaha										800/300 Lahori II, p. 741 App. p. 220
91. Rana Jodha, Zamindar, Amarkot	Continued 800/300					800/300 Lahori II, p. 741 died				
92. Rai Mukund Das					500/100 Daftar-tan M.D.P., p. 173 Salih II, p. 297	Diwan-i Bayatat M.D.P., p. 177 Salih II, p. 308				800/100 Lahori II, p. 741

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
3. Bhoj Raj Kachhawaha										700/500 Lahori II, p. 742 App. p. 221
94. Chandra Bhan Narokah	Continued 500/400									700/500 Lahori II, p. 742
95. Rawat Dayal Das Jhala	Continued 500/250									700/500 Lahori II, p. 742 App. p. 221
96. Chaturbhuj Chauhan										700/500 Lahori II, p. 742 App. p. 221
97. Jagannath Rathor	Continued 700/300		700/400 Lahori II, P. 742 died App. p. 177							
98. Rao Balu					700/400 Nainsi I, p. 234 App. p. 183					

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
99. Sangram Kachhawaha										700/400 Lahori II, P. 742 App. p.221
100. Mathura Das Kachhawaha	Continued 500/400									700/400 Lahori II, p. 742 App. p.221
101. Raja Udai Bhan	earlier rank 600/400 According to Hyd. p. 4492/2 App. p.161 rank was 700/300									700/400 Lahori II, p. 742 App. p.221
102. Narayan Das Sisodia										700/300 Lahori II, p. 743 App. p.221
103. Rai Sabha Chand	Continued 500/80	Dewan of Lahor M.D.P., p. 156								700/100 Lahori II, p. 744

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
					Mansabdars of 600					
104. Pratap Singh Chauhan										600/500 Lahori II, p. 745 App. p. 222
105. Ugrasen, S/o Satarsal Kachhawaha	600/400 died Lahori II, p. 745									
106. Prem Chand g/o Raī Manohar										600/400 Lahori II, p. 745 App. p. 222
					Mansabdars of 500					
107. Raja Kishan Singh Tunwar										500/500 Lahori II, p. 747 App. p. 223
108. Chaturbhuj Sonagara (Sonkar)										500/500 Lahori II, p. 747 App.p.223

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
109. Raja Jagman Jadun	Continued 500/300									500/400 Lahori II, p. 747 App. p. 223
110. Hamir Singh Sisodia								500/300 M.D.P., p. 193 App. p.199		500/300 Lahori II, p. 747 App.p.224
111. Ballu Chauhan										500/300 Lahori II, p. 747 App. p.224
112. Govind Das Rathor									500/200 M.D.P., p.193 App. p. 200	500/250 Lahori II, p. 748 App. p.224
113. Jaswant, b/o Mahesh Das Rathor										500/250 Lahori II, p. 748 App. p.224
114. Prithvi Singh g/o Raja Man Singh Kachhawaha (It should be great grandson)										500/250 Lahori II, p. 748 App. p. 224

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
115. Kishan Singh g/o Raja Mansingh Kachhawaha (It should be great grandson)										500/250 Lahori II, p. 748
116. Kishanji Sharza Rao							500/300 S.D.S., p. 147 App. p. 189	500/300 Hyd. p. 350A/471 App.p.195		500/300
117. Sakat Singh Chauhan			+100/30 500/170 Hyd.p.129 App.p.173							500/250 Lahori II, p. 748 App. p. 224
118. Beni Das, S/o Narsingh Deo Bundela	Continued 500/200		500/250 died Lahori II, p. 749							
119. Ugrasen, g/o Raja Man Singh Kachhawaha										500/200 Lahori II, p. 750 App. p.225

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
120. Man Singh, S/o Raja Bikramajit	Continued 500/250									500/200 Lahori II, p. 750 App. p. 225
121. Manohar Das, b/o Bithal Das										500/200 Lahori II, p. 750 App. p. 225
122. Harchand Rai (Maratha) S/o Sala Ji							500/200 S.D.S., p. 151 App.p. 189			
123. Kanhi, S/o Balbhadra Shaikhavat		500/100 Hyd. p. 4492/2 App.p. 161								500/200 Lahori II, p. 750 App. p. 225
124. Kesari Singh Rathor										500/100 Lahori II, p. 752 App. p. 226

	11th R. Year	12th R. Year	13th R. Year	14th R. Year	15th R. Year	16th R. Year	17th R. Year	18th R. Year	19th R. Year	20th R. Year
125. Gokul Das Sisodia	1000/500 M.D.P., p. 142	+100 Sawar 1000/600 M.D.P., p. 157							1000/800 M:D.P., p. 197	1500/800 M.D.P., p. 208
126. Dhannaji Deshmukh				500/500 Hyd. p. 196 App. p. 179						
127. Himmat Rai			500/300 Hyd. p. 199 App.p.179							
Total	= 127									

Third Decade

Mansabdars Of 6000

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
1. Maharaja Jaswant Singh	5000/5000 (4000x2-3h) Salih III, pp. 491,525 Waris p. 43(a) App. p.231	5000/5000 (2-3h) Waris, p. 52(b) App. p.235				(+1000 Zat) 6000/5000 Salih III, p. 613 App. p.271 Maasir I, p. 754	Title of Maharaja M.D.P., p. 261 6000/6000 (5000x2-3h) Salih III, p. 631 App. p.278 Maasir I, p. 754			6000/6000 5000 duaspa sihaspa Waris II, p. 196 Salih III, p. 871

Mansabdars of 5000

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
2. Raja Jai Singh	5000/5000	5000/5000 (2000x2-3h) Salih III, p. 531 App. p.212	(+1000x 2-h) 5000/5000 (3000x 2-3h) App. p. 235 Maasir I, p. 733	(+1000x 2-3h) Chaul in Jagir Salih III, p. 571 Maasir I, mentions Pargana Hal Haliyana (Chal Kalanah) p. 733						(+1000x2-3h) 5000/5000, 4000 duaspa sihaspa Waris II, p. 197 31st Year (+ 1000/1000 (2-3h) App. p. 322 6000/5000 (2-3h) 32nd Year (+1000/1000) App. p. 322 7000/6000 (5000x2-3h)

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
3. Raja Bithal Das	+1000 (2-3h) 5000/5000 (1000x2-3h) App. p. 231 Salih III, p. 525 does not mention duaspa Maasir, I, p. 402	(+1000 (2-3h) 5000/5000 (2000x2-3h) App. p. 235 Maasir-ul-Umara, I, p. 402			5000/5000 (2000x2-3h) died App. p.260					
4. Rana Jagat Singh	Continued 5000/5000					5000/5000 died Waris II, p. 197 Salih III, p. 872 App. p. 268				
5. Rana Raj Singh							5000/5000 Title of Rana M.D.P., p. 255 Salih III, p. 614 App. p. 271			5000/5000 Waris II, p. 197 Salih III, p. 872

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
6. Maloji Bhonsla	Continued 5000/5000									5000/5000 Waris II, p. 197 Salih III, p. 872
7. Raja Rai Singh Sisodia	Continued 4000/2000	4000/2500 Salih III, p. 531	5000/2500 Salih III, p. 561 App. p. 238							5000/2500 Waris II, p. 197 Salih III, p. 873

Mansabdars of 4000

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
8. Rao Satarsal	Continued 3000/3000 +500/500 3500/3500 App. p.234		(+500/500). 4000/4000 Salih III, p. 561 App. p. 238							4000/4000 Waris II, p. 197 Salih III, p. 873 App. p.304
9. Rup Singh Rathor	Continued 2000/1000	2500/1200 Salih III, p. 531 App.p.236	(+500/300) 3000/1500 App.p.238		(+1000/500) 4000/2000 Salih III, p. 591 App. p.264	(+500 Sawar) 4000/2500 Salih III, p. 613 App. p. 271		+500 Sawar 4000/3000 App.p.284		4000/3000 Waris II, p. 198 Salih wrongly mentions 4000/2000 Vol.III, p. 874 App.p. 304

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
10. Raja Pahad Singh Bundela	Continued 3000/3000 (2000x2-3h)			+1000/1000 (2-3h) 4000/3000 (2-3h) Salih III, p. 570 Chauragarh as jagir App.p.256				4000/3000 (2-3h) Waris II, p. 198 died Salih III, p. 873 mentions only 500 Sawar as (2-3h) App.p.285		
Mansabdars of 3000										
11. Raja Aniruddh Gaur S/o Raja Bithal Das	Continued 1500/1000				(+1500/2000) 3000/3000 M.D.P., p. 249 Title of Raja Qiledari of Ranathambhor Salih III, p. 589 App. p. 260					3000/3000 600 duaspa sihaspa Waris II, p. 198 App.p. 304
12. Madho Singh Hada (Kota)	Continued 3000/3000 died Waris II,p.199 Salih III,p.875 App. p. 304 Maasir,II,I,p.2									

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
13. Raja Rajrup Singh	Continued 2000/2000	(+500/500) 2500/2500 Qiledar of Kahmard Maasir II,I, p. 575 App. of the Empir,p.233			(+500 Zat) 3000/2500 Maasir II,I p. 575 App.p.264		Lataif-ul Akhbar 31(b) as quoted by App. p. 276 wrongly mentions 500/500			3000/2500 Waris II, p. 197 Salih III, p. 875 App.p.304
14. Anup Singh S/o Amar Singh Zamindar Bandho									3000/2000 App.p. 295	3000/2000 1000 duasp sihaspa Waris II, p. 199 M.D.P.,p. 277 Salih III, pp. 676 & 975 App.p.304
15. Mukund Singh Hada	2000/1500 Salih III, p. 526 Maasir II,I, p. 241	(+500 Sawar) 2000/2000 App. p.233			+500 Zat Maasir II,I,p. 242	3000/2000 Maasir II, Part I, p.242 Umara-i-Hunood, p. 343	2000/2000 Salih III, p. 633	3000/2000 App. p.279		3000/2000 Waris II, p. 199 Salih III, p. 876 App.p.305

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
16. Ram Singh S/o Raja Jai Singh	Continued 1000/1000	2500/1200 Salih III, p. 531				2500/1500 Salih III, p. 612 App. p.270	3000/1500 Salih III, p. 623 App. p. 279		(+500 Sawar) 3000/2000 Salih III, p. 663 App.p.292	3000/2000 Waris II p. 199 Salih III, p. 875 App. p. 304
17. Rao Karan Bhuratiya	Continued 2000/1500	(+500 Sawar) 2000/2000 App. p. 234 Qiledar of Daulatabad	(+500 Zat) 2500/2000 Salih III, p. 563 S.D.S.,p. 176 App.p.259						(+500 Zat) 3000/2000 Salih III, p. 664	3000/2000 Waris II, p. 199 Salih III p. 876 App. p. 305
18. Udaji Ram	Continued 3000/2000									3000/2000 Waris II, p. 199 Salih III p. 876 App. p. 305
19. Parsoji	Continued 3000/1500	(+500 Sawar) 3000/2000 App. p. 233								3000/2000 Waris II, Salih III p. 876 App. p. 305

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
20. Ram Singh S/o Kara-masi Rathor	Continued 2000/1000	(+500/200) 2500/1200 App. p. 236	(+500/300) 3000/1500 App. p.238							3000/1500 Waris II, p. 199 Salih III, p. 876 App.p. 305
21. Mangoji	Continued 3000/1500								3000/1500 died Waris II, p. 200 Salih III p. 876 App. p.297	
22. Jadun Rai	Continued 3000/1500									3000/1000 500 duaspa sihaspa Waris II, p. 200 Salih III, p. 876 App. p.305
23. Biram Deo Sisodia	800/400 Salih III, p. 488	(+200 Zat) 1000/400 App.p.234	(+100 Sawar) 1000/500 App. p. 236	(+500 Zat) 1500/500 App.p. 255	(+200 Sawar) 1500/700 App. p. 264	+500 Zat/100 2000/800 Salih III, p. 612 App. pp. 268, 270		(+200 Sawar) 2000/1000 App. p. 278 (+500 Zat) 2500/1000 App.p. 280		3000/1000 Waris II, p. 200 Salih III, pp. 683 & 876 App. pp. 302, 305

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
24. Dattaji	Continued 3000/1000									3000/1000 Waris II, p. 200 Salih III, p. 376 App.p. 305
				Mansabdars of 2500						
25. Sabal Singh Sisodia g/o Rana Amar Singh			(+1000 Zat) 2000/1000 App. p.240			(+500 Zat) 2500/1000 App. p.264			+500 Sawar 2500/1500 App. p. 305	2500/1500 Waris II, p. 200 Salih wrongly mentions 2500/1000 Vol. III, p. 877
26. Raja Debi Singh Bundela								Fauzdar of Bhir App. p.285		2000/2000 (500x2-3h) App. p.305
				Mansabdars of 2000						
27. Raja Sujan Singh Bundela S/o Pahad Singh Bundela								2000/2000 (2-3h) Title of Raja Salih III, p. 646 App. p.285		2000/2000 2000 duaspa sihaspa Waris II, p. 201 Salih III, p. 878 App.p.305 31st R.Year 2500/2500 Salih III, p.703

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
28. Raja Todar Mal	(+500 Zat) 2000/2000 Title of Raja M.D.P., p. 221 Salih, p. 477 Dewan, Amin and Fauzdar of Khalsa Suba Multan, App.p.227						2000/2000 1500 duaspa sihaspa died Waris II, p. 201 Salih III, p. 878 App. p.305			
29. Girdhar Das Gaur	Continued 1000/800	+200 Sawar 1000/1000 App.p.236			(+500/200) 1500/1200 Salih III, p. 590					2000/2000 Waris II, p. 201 Fauzdari of Agra, Qiledar Salih III, pp. 681 & 878 App. p. 305 Maasir I, p. 404
30. Prithvi Raj Rathor	Continued 2000/2000									2000/2000 Waris II, p. 201 died Salih III, p. 878 App. p. 303

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
31. Ratan, S/o Mahesh Das	Continue 1500/1500									2000/1600 Waris II, p. 201 App. p.306 31st R. Year 2000/2000 Salih III, p. 703
32. Arjun, S/o Raja Bithal Das	Continued 1000/700 Maasir-ul-Umara,I, p. 403	+100 Sawar 1000/800 Maasir I, p. 403 App. p.236			(+500/700) 1500/1500 Salih III, p. 589 App. p. 260				(+500 Sawar) 2000/1500 App. p. 285	2000/1500 Waris II, p. 201 Salih III, p. 879 App.p.306
33. Raja Shiva Ram	1500/1000		(+200 Sawar) 1500/1200 App. p.236		(+500/300) 2000/1500 Salih III, p. 590 Title of Raja					2000/1500 Waris II, p. 201 31st R. Year Qiledar of Mardu (+500/1000) 2500/2500 Salih III, p. 711 App.p.306
34. Raja Jai Ram	2000/1500 died Waris II,p. 201 Salih III,p. 879 App.p.227									

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
35. Rao Rup Singh Chandravat	Continued 1500/1000			2000/1200 Waris II, p. 202 died Salih III, p. 879 App.p.260						
36. Pithuji	Continued 2000/1000									2000/1000 Waris II, p. 202 Salih III, p. 880
37. Rao Amar Singh Chandravat, successor of Rao Rup Singh Chandravat who died in the 24th Julusi year issueless. Rao Amar was another grandson of Rao Chanda				1000/900 Title of Rao App.p.257 Umara-i-Hunood,p. 60		(+100 Sawar) 1000/1000 App. p.264	(+500 Zat) 1500/1000 App.p.271		(+500 Zat) 2000/800 App. p.292 (It should be 2000/1000)	2000/1000 Waris II, p. 202 Salih III, 880 App.p.306
38. Sujan Singh Sisodia	Continued 1500/500	+200 Sawar 1500/700 Waris,p.53(a) App. p. 236						(-500/200) 1000/500 Waris,p. 207(b) App. p. 287		2000/800 Waris II, p. 202 Salih III, p. 880 App. p. 306

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
39. Habaji	Continued 2000/800									2000/800 Waris II, p. 202 Salih III, p. 880
40. Shiyam Rao (Raja) S/o Balram (elder brother of Raja Bithal Das)						200/1500 Title of Raja App.p.260				
				Mansabdars of 1500						
41. Puran Mal Bundela				1000/1000 App.p. 256	1500/1000 Salih III, p. 598 App.p. 266				(+500 Sawar) 1500/1500 Salih III, p. 658 Panwasirs Jagir App.p.287	1500/1500 Waris II, p. 203 Salih III, p. 881 App.p.306
42. Rawal Poonja	Continued 1500/1500								Thanedari of Azamabad Salih III, p. 660	1500/1500 Waris II, p. 203 Salih III, p. 881 App.p.307

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
43. Raja Badan Singh Bhadauria	Continued 1000/1000	(+500 Zat) 1500/1000 App. p.236 Maasir I, p. 829			(+400 Sawar) 1500/1400 App. p.260		1500/1400 died Waris II, p. 203 Salih III, p. 627 and p. 881 App. 282			
44. Chaturbhuj Chauhan	Continued 700/500	1000/600 App. p. 239	1000/900 Salih III, pp.561-62		Diwan of Sub Ajmer App. p.267			(+500/400) 1500/1000 App.p.287	Jagir of Doon Salih III, p.655	1500/1500 duaspa Sihaspa Waris II, p. 203 Salih wrongly mentions 1500/1000, III, p.881 App.p. 307
45. Rai Singh, S/o Amar Singh g/o Gaj Singh Rathor	Continued 1000/700			(+500/100) 1500/800 App.p. 262					(+200 Sawar) 1500/1000 App. p. 297	1500/1000 Waris II, p. 203 Salih also mentions 1500/1000 Vol. III, p. 881 App.p. 307

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
46. Raja Amar Singh Narvari	Continued 1000/600					(+500/100) 1500/700 App. p. 266 (+100 Sawar) 1500/800 App. p. 266			(+200 Sawar) 1500/1000 App.p.294	1500/1000 Waris II, p. 204, Salih III, p. 882 App. p. 307
47. Chandra Man Bundela	Continued 1500/800									1500/800 Waris II, p. 204 Salih III, p. 882
48. Shyam Singh S/o Karamsi Rathor	1500/600 Founder of Baglana Waris, p. 13a App.p.227		1500/600 died Waris, p. 263 (b) App. p. 255							
49. Garib Das S/o Rana Karan							1500/700 Salih III, p. 614 App. p. 272			1500/700 Waris II, p. 204 Salih III, p. 882 App. p. 307

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
50. Raiba	Continued 1500/600									1500/600 Waris II, p. 205 Salih gives as 1500/500 Vol. III, p. 883 App.p. 307
				Mansabdars of 1000						
51. Gopal Singh S/o Raja Maurup Kachhawaha	Continued 1000/1000									1000/1000 Waris II, p. 205 Salih III, p. 884 App. p.308
52. Rawal Samarasi	Continued 1000/1000									1000/1000 Waris II, p. 205 Salih III, p. 884 App. p. 308
53. Pratap, Zamindar Palamau	Continued 1000/1000									1000/1000 Waris II,p. 205. Salih III p. 884 App.p.308

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
54. Kirat Singh S/o Raja Jai Singh			800/800 Mewat in Jagir Salih III, p. 569 App. p.256					(+200/100) 1000/900 App. p.282		1000/900 Waris II, p. 206 Salih III, p. 884 App.p. 308
55. Sangram, Zamindar of Jammu	1000/1000		1000/1000 Hyd. p. 2806/35 App. p.254				Died 700/500 Waris, p. 194(a) App.p.287			
56. Raja Maha Singh S/o Raja Badan Singh							1000/800 Title of Raja Salih III, p. 627 App. p. 273 Maasir-ul-Umara,I, p. 829			1000/800 Waris II, p. 206 Salih III, p. 885 App. p.309 31st R. Year 1000/1000 Salih III, p. 710
57. Jagram Kachhawaha	Continued 900/600	1000/600 App. p.233			(+200 Sawar) 1000/800 Salih III, p. 598 App. p.266					1000/800 Waris II, p. 206 Salih's version : 1000/700 is wrong, III, p.885 App.p.308

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
58. Rai Singh Jhala	Continued 1000/700									1000/700 Waris II, p. 206 Salih III, p. 885 App. p.308
59. Rawal Sabal Singh Jaisalmeri				Title of Rawal Qila of Jaisalmer Salih III, p. 575	1000/700 App.p. 268					1000/700 Waris II, p. 206 Salih III, p. 885 App. p.308
60. Sujan Singh, S/o (It should be b/o) Mohakam Singh										1000/500 Waris II, p. 207 Salih III, p. 886 App. p. 309
61. Udai Bhan S/o Shyam Singh Rathor						700/400 App. p. 273	(+300/100) 1000/500 App. p.273			1000/500 Waris II, p. 207 Salih III, p. 886 App. p.309

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
62. Raja Kishan Singh Tunwar				500/250 App.p. 266	(+500/250) 1000/500 Salih III, p. 599 App. p.266					1000/500 Waris II, p. 207 Salih III, p. 886 App. p. 309
63. Gordhan Das Rathor	Continued 800/400		(+200/100) 1000/500 App.p.239					Qiledar of Taragarh App. p.279		1000/500 Waris II, p. 207 Salih III, p. 886 App.p.309
64. Mahesh Das Rathor	Continued 1000/600									1000/500 Waris II, p. 207 Salih III, p. 886 App. p.309
65. Bhojraj Kachhawaha (Khankar ?)			1000/500 .App.p.236							1000/500 Waris II, p. 207 App. p.309
66. Bhojraj Deccani	Continued 1000/500									1000/500 Waris II, p. 207 Salih III, p. 887 App. p. 309

	21sr R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
67. Bhim, S/o Raja Bithal Das				400/150 App. p. 260	+600/250 1000/400 Salih III, p. 589 App.p.260					1000/400 Waris II, p. 207 Salih III, p. 887 App. p.309
68. Ray Rayan (Rai Raghunath)	1000/250 Fauzdari of Baglan & Dewasin of Deccan M.D.P., p. 228 App. p.232		Title of Rai Salih III, p. 569			Daftar-i Tan & Khalisa M.D.P., p.254 App. p.268				1000/400 Waris II, p. 207 M.D.P., p. 269 Title of Ray Rayan Salih III, pp.666 & 887 App. pp.294, 309
69. Raja Kunwar Sen Kishtawari	Continued 1000/400	1000/400 died App. p.234								
70. Raja Prithvi Chand, Zamindar Chamba	Continued 1000/400									1000/400 Waris II, p. 208 App. p. 309

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
71. Rai Kashi Das	Continued 1000/250		1000/250 died App. p. 236							1000/250 died Waris II, p. 208 Salih, III, p. 888 wrongly mentions 1000/200
72. Nirmal Rai S/o Maluji (Maratha)				1000/600 Hyd. p. 4473 App. p. 256						
73. Ray Rayan, Dayanat Rai	Continued 1000/150			Dewan of Akbarabad App. p.260						1000/150 died Waris II, p. 208 Salih wrongly mentions 900/150 Vol. III, p. 889 App. p. 3027
74. Rai Bihari Mal	Continued 1000/150					1000/150 died Waris II, p. 208 Salih III, p.888 wrongly mentions 1000/100 App.p.270				

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
Mansabdars of 900										
75. Raja Man Singh S/o Raja Rajrup Gwaliari	Continued 900/850									900/850 Waris II, p. 209 Salih III, p. 888 App. p.310
76. Rawat Dayal Das Jhala	Continued 700/500									900/500 Waris II, p. 209 Salih III, p. 889 App. p.310
77. Nahar, S/o Raj Singh	Continued 800/400									900/400 Waris II, p. 209 Salih III, p. 889 App. p.310
Mansabdars of 800										
78. Rai Makrand				Fauzdar and Amin of Qannauj App.p.255			Fauzdar of Qanauj App. p.273			800/800 Waris II, p. 209. Salih III., p. 890 App. mentions 700 as duaspa sihaspa. p. 310

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
79. Barsingh Das (Narsingh Das) S/o Raja Dwarka Das	Continued 800/800						Qiledar of Junair App. p.272			800/800 Waris II, p. 210 Salih III, p. 890 App. p.310
80. (Sumer Singh) Hamir Singh	Continued 500/300							800/800 died Waris II, p. 210 Salih III, p. 890 App. p.274		
81. Kripa Ram Gaur	Continued 800/750									800/750 Waris II, p. 210 Salih III, p. 890 App. p.310
82. Ugrasen Kachhawaha	800/600 App. p.310									800/600 Waris II, p. 210 Salih III, p. 890 App. p. 310

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
83. Raja Udai Bhan										800/500 Waris II, p. 210 Salih III, p. 890 App. p.310
84. Manohar Das b/o Raja Bithal Das	Continued 500/200					Qiledar of Asir App.p.268				800/400 Waris II, p. 210 Salih III, p. 890 App. p.311
85. Rai Tilok Chand										800/400 Waris II, p. 211 Salih III, p. 890 App. p.311
86. Mohan Singh, S/o Madho Singh Hada										800/400 Waris II, p. 211 Salih III, p. 890 App. p. 311
87. Indrasal Hada	Continued 800/400			800/400 died Waris II, p. 211 Salih III, p. 890						

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
88. Raja Maha Singh S/o Raja Kunwar Sen Kishtawari		800/400 Title of Raja Jagir of Kishtawar Salih III, p. 529								800/400 Waris II, p. 211 Salih III, p. 891 App. p.311
89. Ajab Singh	Continued 800/300									800/400 Waris II, p. 211 Salih III, p. 891 App. p. 311
90. Sher Singh S/o Ram Singh Rathor							500/100 App. p.277			800/300 Waris II, p. 211 Salih III, p. 892 App. p.311
91. Rai Mukund Das	Continued 800/100		Diwan-i Bayutat App. p.259					800/200 died Waris II, p. 211 According to Salih III, p. 892 it is 800/150		

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
				Mansabdars of 700						
92. Sangrag Singh, g/o Raja Man Singh										700/500 Waris II, p. 212
93. Sarangdhar g/o Raja Sangram										700/500 App. p.312
94. Chandra Bhan Naroka	Continued 700/500									700/500 Waris II, p. 212 Salih III, p. 893 App. p. 312
95. Prithir Raj Chauhan						700/400 App. p.265				700/400 died Waris II, p. 212 Salih III, p. 894 App. p.301
96. Mathuradas Kachhawaha	Continued 700/400		700/400 died App. p. 240 Salih III, p. 894 Waris II, p. 212							

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
97. Prithvi Raj Bhati				700/250 App. p.255						700/300 Waris II, p. 213 Salih III, p. 894 App. p.312
98. Ballu Chauhan										700/300 Waris II, p. 213 Salih III, p. 894 App.p. 312
99. Sundar Das Sisodia										700/300 Waris II, p. 213 Salih III, p. 894
100. Jagat Singh S/o Prithvi Raj Rathor										700/300 Waris II, p. 213 Salih III, p. 894 App. p.312
101. Rawat Narayan Das Sisodia	Continued 700/300		700/300 died Waris II,p.213 Salih III,p.894 App. p. 257							

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year	31st R. Year
102. Fateh Singh Kachhawaha										700/250 Waris II, p. 213 Salih III, p. 895 gives 700/200 App.p. 313	
103. Dayal Das			700/400 App.p.251 Hyd. p. 2806/31								

Mansabdars of 600

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year	31st R. Year
104. Chaturbhuj Sonagara	Continued 500/500									600/600 Waris II, p. 214 Salih III, p. 896 App.p.313	
105. Girdhar Das S/o Rawal Poonja										600/600 Waris II, p. 214 Salih III, p. 896 App.p.313	1000/1000 Salih III, p. 689

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
106. Prem Chand, g/o Rai Manohar Das	Continued			Died App.p.257 600/400 Waris II, p. 62(a) Salih III, p. 896						
107. Jiwaji, cousin of Maloji Deccani										600/400 Waris II, p. 214 Salih III, p. 896 App. p. 313
108. Parduman, b/o Raja Bithal Das										600/300 Waris II, p. 214 Salih III, p. 897
109. Ishwar Singh, S/o Raja Amar Singh										600/200 Waris II, p. 215 Salih III, p. 897 App.p. 314

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year	31st R. Year
110. Kishor Singh S/o Madho Singh								500200 App.p. 287		600/200 Waris II, p. 215 Salih III, p. 897 App. p.314	
111. Kesari Singh, S/o Prithvi Raj Rathor	Continued 500/100									600/200 Waris II, p. 215 Salih III, p. 897 App. p.314	
Mansabdars of 500											
112. Raja Amar Singh Badgujar S/o Raja Jairam	Title of Raja App.p. 227									500/500 Waris II, p. 216 Salih III, p. 898 App. p. 314	
113. Champat Bundela										500/500 Waris II, p. 216 Salih III, p. 899 App. p. 314	

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
114. Rambhaji										500/500 Waris II, p. 216 Salih III, p. 899 App.p.314
115. Dhannaji										500/500 Waris II, p. 216 Salih III, p. 899 App.p.314
116. Indraman S/o Pahar Singh Bundela								500/400 App. p.285		500/400 Waris II, p. 216 Salih III, p. 899 App. p. 314
117. Raja Jagman Jadun	Continued 500/400									500/400 died Waris II, p. 216 Salih III, p. 899 App. p.301
118. Bhim Rai										500/400 Waris II, p. 216

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
119. Hamir Raj										500/400 App. p. 314
120. Harjan, S/o Girdhar Das Gaur										500/300 Waris II, p. 217 Salih III, p. 899 App.p.314
121. Hari Singh S/o Chandra Bhan Naroka										500/300 Waris II, p. 217 Salih III, p. 899 App. p. 314
122. Bharat Jhala										500/250 App. p. 315
123. Jaswant, b/o Mahesh Das Rathor	Continued 500/250									500/250 Waris II, p. 217 Salih III, p. 900
123. Govind Das Rathor	Continued 500/250				500/250 died Waris II, p. 217 Salih III, p. 900					

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
124. (Parasa) Barasa Jhala								500/250 App. p.280		500/250 Waris II, p. 217 Salih III, p. 900
125. Uttam Narayan Zamindar Badanagar								500/250 died Waris II, p. 217 Salih III, p. 900 App. p.285		
126. Kishan Singh G.G/o Raja Man Singh	Continued 500/250									500/250 Waris II, p. 217 Salih III, p. 900
127. Kishanji Sharza Rao (Maratha)	Continued 500/300		500/300 Hyd. p. 2806/5 App. p.240							
128. Raiba, b/o Rawat Deccani										500/250 Waris II, p. 217 Salih III, p. 900 App. p.315

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
129. (Harjun) Harchand S/o Raja Bithal Das (Hyd. 280b/31 writes Parchand Rao and Athal Ali categorises as Maratha. But he seems Rajput)			500/200 App. p. 252 Hyd. p. 280b/31							500/200 Waris II, p. 217 Salih III, p. 900 App. p. 315
130. Bahadur Singh, b/o Raja Bithal Das										500/200 Waris II, p. 218 Salih III, p. 900
131. Vijay Ram b/o Raja Bithal Das										500/200 Waris II, p. 218 Salih III, p. 901 App. p. 315
132. Man Singh S/o Raja Bikramajit	Continued 500/200			Qiledar of Tara Garh App. p. 259						500/200 Waris II, p. 218 Salih III, p. 901 App. p. 315

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
133. Sabal Singh, S/o Raja Vikramajit										500/200 Waris II, p. 218 Salih III, p. 901 App. p.315
134. Fateh Singh, S/o Sujan Singh Sisodia										500/200 Waris II, p. 218 Salih III, p. 901 App; p. 315
135. Fateh Singh, b/o Anup Singh, Zamindar Bandho										500/200 Waris II, p. 218 Salih III, p. 901 App. p. 315 mentions S/o Amar Singh
136. Hubba Sisodia										500/200 Waris II, p. 218
137. Ram Singh, b/o Prithvi Raj Rathor										500/200 Waris II, p. 218 Salih III, p. 901 App. p.315

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
138. Murar Das Gaur						500/200 died Waris II, p. 218 Salih, p. 901 App. p.271				
139. Ugrasen Kachhawaha	Continued 500/200								500/200 Waris II, p. 218 died Salih III, p. 901	
140. Indraji, S/o Ranrai										500/150 Waris II, p. 219
141. Chunna Sisodia										500/200 App. p. 315
142. Ranachhod, b/o Bithal Das										500/150 Waris II, p. 219 Salih III, p. 902 App. p.316

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
143. Inderji S/o Biraji (Maratha)										500/150 App. p.316
144. Jagat Singh (or Jai Singh) S/o Raj Singh Rathor			500/150 died Waris II, p. 219 Salih III, p. 902 App; p.258							
145. Bhao Singh b/o Raja Bithal Das										500/200 App. p.315
146. Rai Sabha Chand								Amin and Fauzdar of Siyalkot App. p.287		500/100 died Waris II, p. 220 Salih III, p. 703 App. p.301
147. Sultan Sisodia		500/100 App. p.237		500/100 died App. p. 258 Salih III, p.903 Waris II, p.220						

	21st R. Year	22nd R. Year	23rd R. Year	24th R. Year	25th R. Year	26th R. Year	27th R. Year	28th R. Year	29th R. Year	30th R. Year
148. Nilkanth, b/o Ray Rayan										500/90 Waris II, p. 220 According to Salih 500/800, III, p.903 App. p.317
149. Ankuji S/o Saluji (Maratha)			500/400 Hyd. p. 2806/5 App. p.240							
150. Hanumat Rai Mohite (Maratha)			500/400 Hyd. p. 2806/5 App. p.240							
151. Induji S/o Paras Rao Nath (Maratha)			500/200 Hyd. p. 2806/5 App. p.240							
152. Ramna b/o Udat Rao Dhingar			500/250 Hyd. p.2806/5 App.p. 240							
153. Saruji Dinkar (Maratha)			500/200 Hyd. p.2806/31 App. p. 252							

Total = 153

Note: Lahori does not always mention the actual mansab promotion of the mansabdars. He mentions the rank attained after promotion (original and increased) without mentioning the original. Hence the difference of original (where known) and increased has been treated as the promotion. Where the year of first appointment is not known there could be two possibilities (1) either he was not in service in the period prior to the first mention of his mansab or (2) his rank was below 500 which has not been mentioned by Lahori and Waris. Athar Ali in his Apparatus of the Empire also holds the same view, page xiv.

Most of the Hindu mansabdars rose very slowly, mansab enhancements being few and far between. Only the nobles who mattered much were considered for frequent promotions. However, a few rose rapidly.

APPENDIX - B

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APPENDIX - B : BIBLIOGRAPHY

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